

House & Garden

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With which is incorporated American Homes & Gardens



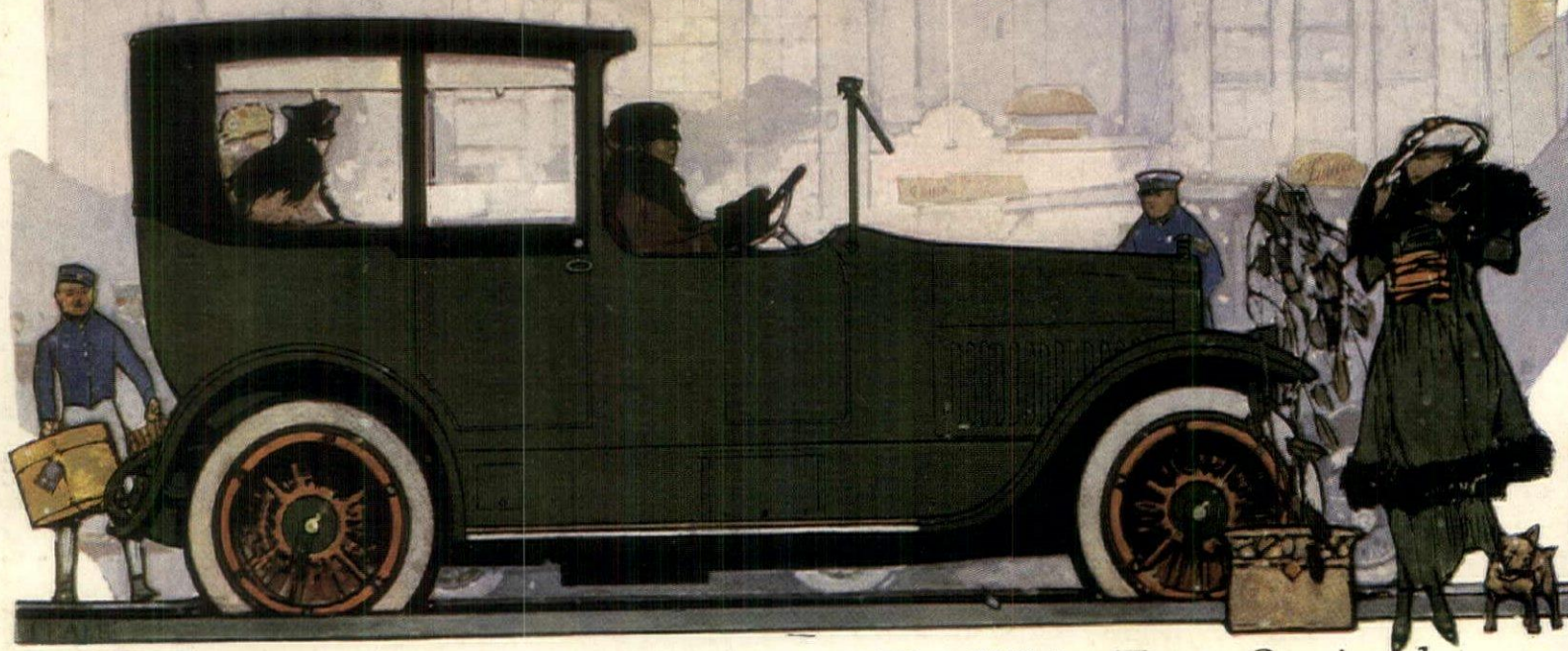
GARDEN PLANNING NUMBER

JANUARY 1916

PRICE 25 CENTS

White Enclosed
Cars are Custom Built
Limousine, Landaulot, Semi-
Touring & Town Car Types
The Town Car

White Motor Cars



The town car has a distinct function and a distinct character of its own—not to be confused with other enclosed models, however luxurious.

No other conveyance in city service makes quite so smart nor quite so aristocratic an appearance. It is the appropriate successor of the horse-drawn turn out of earlier days, and the correct type of modern vehicle to be used for calling, shopping and town driving.

The White Town Car is a luxurious development of the Parisian Coupe de Ville and a town car from the ground up, chassis and body. The turning radius is short; the weight is light; the spring suspension is extra resilient; and the non-stallable engine develops power which is properly adjusted to the needs of city driving.

The body is custom designed throughout.

The WHITE COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio



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at Maneuvers

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New York

House
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Garden
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Send me Leslie's
for one year, for
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Address



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Beautiful Cocker Spaniels

grown dogs and puppies, cream or black now ready for delivery.

For prices and full particulars address

BLACK SHORT HAired CATTERY

Hasbrouck Heights

New Jersey

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New York Dog Exchange, Inc.



Giant St. Bernard, Great Danes or Newfoundland Pups, German Shepherds and Doberman, English, French and Boston Bulls, Dachshunds, Airedales, Chow-Chows, Toy Spaniels, Pomeranians, Scotch Collies, Pekingese, Italian Greyhounds, Persian and Angora Kittens.

Always the Best—At Lowest Prices

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Trainer of the famous Champions SMITH'S LADY GLADSTONE, BAIN'S QUEEN and other famous dogs. Wants to handle your field trial or shooting dogs. Mississippi the quail country of America. Puppies and broken dogs for sale.

Grady W. Smith, Lamar, Miss.



DO YOU WISH A DOG?

There is no companion and protector like a faithful and good-tempered dog. Glance through The Dog Show in this number. The very dog you wish may be there. If not, write us, stating your preference as to breed, the approximate amount you wish to pay and we will put you in touch with just the dog you desire. We recommend trustworthy animals of many breeds. Address

The Dog Show

HOUSE & GARDEN, 440 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

PEKINGESE of QUALITY

¶ The Chinese call the Peke—Shih-Tzu—Kom—meaning little lion dog.

¶ Because his name fits him splendidly as to physical characteristics, you will have—when you buy your Peke—a dog distinctive in any company.

¶ You will appreciate not only his unique and attractive appearance but his mental qualities as well.

¶ His faithfulness will surprise you—his protective instinct and lion heart delight you and his intelligence will be a constant source of pleasure.

¶ I have just imported sixteen dogs—the best to be had—and at moderate prices.

¶ Buy a Peke, by all means, but don't invest in a mediocre dog, and you won't be disappointed.

Write me your wishes—I'll be glad to help you select your dog.

KATHERINE PRESBREY

4 West 40th Street

New York City

AIREDALE TERRIERS

From the greatest living sires, Champion Soudan Swiveller, Champion Gold Heels and King Oorang. Classiest and bravest dogs ever bred, the popular dog of the times, splendid companions, romping playmates, matchless watch dogs and game to the core. The Airedale is the best all-round dog for the house, country or the farm. We make a specialty of intellectual development as well as fine physical qualities. Puppies and grown stock, also registered brood matrons for sale. Safe delivery guaranteed. At stud, the blue ribbon winners, Champion Harry Jones and Goldsmith, both magnificent fifty pound dogs. Stud fees \$15.00. Prices reasonable. Shipped on approval to responsible parties.

THOMAS KERRH BRAY

232 Clark St. Westfield, N. J.

Phone 424 M

What Dog Do I Want?

Scarcely a day goes by that somebody does not write us asking for information about the qualities of some particular kind of dog.

And of all the dogs in dogdom, each one has his good points. Most of them have many. Every one has something to make him a welcome pet.

House & Garden proposes each month to tell something about the characteristics which make certain breeds popular.

In text and picture, we shall give, from time to time, a brief description of well-known types, together with a list of reliable kennels where these breeds may be obtained.

Please remember that these are only brief "thumb-nail" sketches. Hence we invite our readers to write us fully for further information. Your inquiries will be promptly answered. You will be put in touch with those who can tell you at greater length about the dog that interests you.

The addresses of the kennels under each breed may also be obtained by writing us. Or you may correspond with them direct, if you prefer.

If you do not find the right dog here this month, look for it next, or better still, write us and you will not have to wait unt" next month for information. Just address

"The Dog Show"

House & Garden

440 Fourth Ave.

New York

Who's Who in "Dogdom"



Pekingese

TO the dog-lover all dogs have an atmosphere of royalty. The Pekingese, however, has a string of ancestors of whose nobility there can be no doubt. He is the royal dog of China; the pet of monarchs of a nation centuries old, so, of course, he must have admirable qualities to

survive as a pet and companion. One can choose the best-sounding adjectives in the vocabulary, and still do scant justice to the Pekingese. They are aristocratic, dainty, affectionate, and highly intelligent. Perhaps if you know one of them and are looking for the right word to describe him, you would say "adorable."

It is said that the late J. P. Morgan chose the Pekingese as his favorite dog. At any rate he was so devoted to them that when his kennels in England used to win awards he could not wait for the news to come by the usual routes, but ordered full information cabled him, no matter in what corner of the world he might be.

House & Garden's Directory of Pekingese Kennels

Mrs. H. A. Baxter
Hydegree Kennels
Minoru Kennels

Mrs. W. E. Dennis
Mrs. M. McCoy
Pah Know Kennels
Kathrine Presbrey

Mrs. H. R. Mooney
Mrs. J. Wallace
Bagatelle Kennels
Miss M. Quackenbush

Ralph's Toy Kennels
Downshire Kennels
Sherwood Hall Kennels
Ask us for others



The Airedale Terrier

YOU need never fear skunks, He's a fighter, yet he doesn't weasels, or any other stealthy go about picking quarrels. He night intruder in your poultry quarters if you have an Airedale for a will stay home when you want him. pal. Nor need you worry about Yet watch his stump of a tail

burglars, for with an Airedale guard, human marauders will avoid your house as they would pestilence.

The Airedale, you see, gets his pugnacious instincts from hunting ancestors. Yet, he isn't merely a good hunter. He's fond of kiddies and is a good play-mate. He will stand any amount of mauling, in fact, he seems to love it.

PEKINGESE AND GRIFFONS
Fifty grown dogs and puppies, all ages, colors, large number imported. Many "specimens." All Champion bred and selected from the first Kennels of Europe and America. Some as low as \$25. Write for descriptions and pictures.
MRS. H. A. BAXTER
Great Neck, L. I., Tel. 413 or 489
Fifth Ave., Tel. 1806 Murray Hill

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES AND HOW TO FEED
Mailed free to any address by the Author
America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S.
118 West 31st St., New York

I F you want to buy a bright, brainy, clean-cut, classical, loyal, lovable Airedale, write Airedale Farm, Box 131, Spring Valley, New York.

I OFFER YOU DOGS of TRIED and PROVEN STOCK
Thoroughbreds every inch, kind companions and alert watch dogs
AT STUD and FOR SALE
Ch. French Bull Dogs, Dr. De Luxe and Ch. Gussie's Son,
French Bull Dogs, English Bull Dogs, Wire Hair d Fox Terriers, Doberman Pinschers, Old English Sheep Dogs, Airedale, Sealyham and Scotch Terriers, Schipperkes, Chow Chows, Fugs, Pekingese Pups and one Female Great Dane.
Write us what you desire and we will do our utmost to get you exactly what you want.
Mrs. Wm. Brinck, Grand Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.

Dog Training and Care
If you have a dog, do you know how to train and feed him?
Tell us your dog troubles. Let us help solve some of them.
You need only write to our Kennel Manager and you will be sure your inquiry will receive prompt attention.
The Dog Show
House & Garden, 440 Fourth Ave., New York

A SAFE COMPANION FOR YOUR CHILDREN OR FOR YOURSELF
A Necessity for your Country Home
A GOOD DOG
Send for our illustrated booklet showing the German Shepherd Dog (Police Dog) and his performances. This is free upon request.
POLICE DOGS
PALISADE KENNELS
East Killingly, Conn.

THE MIDKIFF KENNELS
W. T. PAYNE, Owner
For the past twenty-eight years we have been the largest breeder and exhibitor of Cocker Spaniels.
During that time we have won more prizes than any other exhibitor in the United States or Canada.
Our entire breeding stock, including both stud dogs and matrons, are the very best obtainable.
Our dogs are all farm raised, insuring strong constitutions and rugged health, and the development of their intelligence and house manners receives the same careful attention as the maintenance of their health.
We always have a large number on hand, both sexes, all ages and in all the various standard colors for sale.
Also several broken and unbroken. Pointers, Setters and Irish Water Spaniels.
For full particulars, description and prices, address
THE MIDKIFF KENNELS, Dallas, Pa.

AT STUD, FEE, \$15.00



Champion, Some Boy

THE DOG SHOP

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Smartest Shop in Manhattan for All Breeds

BOSTON TERRIERS AND CHOW CHOWS A SPECIALTY

Pekingese puppies and grown dogs. Scottish Terriers, West Highlands and Sealyhams. French Bulls, English Bulls and Airedales.

Will register with American Kennel Club every dog sold. Satisfaction to out-of-town customers guaranteed.

Start Your Spring Buds

February is an ideal month to begin the actual work of beautifying your garden and grounds.

Plant the tiny seeds in boxes beside the kitchen window. Use every ray of the bright winter's sunshine. You can have pansies, heliotrope, verbenas, hollyhocks, tomatoes, celery, cauliflower. All these and a host of other things may be sown early so that by the time the frost is out of the ground they will be grown plants ready to set out.

Avoid the Drudgery

Then you will escape the drudgery of tedious "thinning out" and unnecessary weeding. Then you plant everything where it is to stay—in perfect symmetry. Your garden and grounds are well started and you get the full happiness out of every one of the out-doors months.

"Indoor Gardening"

Mr. F. F. Rockwell is one of America's leading garden experts. He explains the knack of getting maximum results with the least efforts. He talks about the right tools, the right soils, the right times to plant. Everything he writes has a little touch of individuality. He suggests, as if to you, especially, little secrets you want to know in his article "Indoor Gardening," in the March House & Garden. This number tells you also what to do to ensure a perfect garden and well arranged grounds—a complete guide for the practical home-lover. Among the many valuable home-beautifying suggestions in this March Spring Garden Guide are:

Life in the Garden—a delightful essay by A. C. Benson; Starting the Garden Indoors—F. F. Rockwell; Planting Tables for Flowers and Vegetables; Tables for Spraying; A Garden Laid Out Around a Windmill; Success with Strawberries; Moving Large Trees—Covering the Bare Spots Almost Over Night; Cane Fruits for the Small Place; The Early Vegetable Garden, etc.

A \$3.00 investment may save you \$300, or even \$3,000

Surely this is a good investment when you consider that for \$3 you may save \$300, or even \$3,000 or more, perhaps uselessly spent on furnishings that do not harmonize, on gardening which does not please, or on building which is not practical or useful.

Take advantage of our

Special Introductory Offer

You may have this excellent magazine for a whole year, twelve special numbers in all, for \$3. Or, if you subscribe now beginning with the March (Spring Garden Guide) you may take advantage of our six months' special introductory dollar offer, using the coupon below if you choose.

Do not even write a letter. The coupon is easier and quicker.

Special Offer to New Subscribers

HOUSE & GARDEN, 440 Fourth Ave., N. Y. I accept your introductory offer. Send me five numbers of House & Garden, beginning with the March issue, and I will remit \$1 on receipt of bill, OR—I enclose \$1 herewith for which send me six numbers of House & Garden, beginning with the March issue.

Name
Street
City State
H&G 2-16

(Continued from page 2)

wag when you're starting for a cross-country walk. The Airedale is a comparatively new type, unusually popular in country homes—a dog you can trust every inch of the way.

House & Garden's Directory of Airedale Kennels

Homestead Farm Kennels	W. A. Burtenshaw	Flathead Kennels	Oorang Kennels
The Airedale Farm Kennels	Colne Kennels	Harry Ingersol	C. P. Rockwood
Ridgdon Kennels	Cos Cob Kennels	H. Keeler	Ryeview Kennels
Thomas K. Bray	Tyler Crutenden	Lamver Kennels	F. J. Schaefer
Charles E. Branton	Mrs. J. L. DeLancy	S. J. Northstine	J. T. Stanton
Worthington Boarding Kennels	Vickery Kennels	Tonka Kennels	Vibert Airedale Specialty Kennel



Light Weight Bull Terrier

"He isn't a big dog, but he has a big dog's disposition"—An ideal pet for children; when properly trained he is insurance against rats, skunks, gophers, chicken-stealing cats, snakes

and weasels. Small enough not to be destructive, yet large enough to do the work.

As a household pet he is clean and gentlemanly in his habits; short-haired, immune from most of the canine diseases; a staunch, sturdy friend.

He is physically strong enough to accept accidental abuse from a child without retaliation and above all things, never treacherous.

One of his greatest virtues is the fact that he is not an alarmist and seldom barks unless he has something to say and talk about.

House & Garden's Directory of Bull Terrier Kennels

James G. Barbin	Miss Joan Mackenzie	W. B. Smith	J. F. Krozier
Jean D. Barnes	W. A. MacPhearson	J. O. Pinstad	Emile Landin
James E. Bauer	G. Frank MacFarland	G. Fitzgerald	H. L. Snider
H. B. Benton	F. E. McNulty	Flashlight Kennels	Haper Stillman
E. W. Burch	J. A. Metz, Jr.	Robert S. Frey	G. Stubbins
Gertrude V. Chandler	Roy Nordheimer	G. G. Gish	Eugene D. Taylor
J. Charvat, Jr.	John Murray	Robert Golet	Eugene E. Thomas
J. W. Chrystie	John E. Nicholson	G. W. Green	G. H. Thomas
E. J. Costello	Thomas E. O'Brien	Miss Emily Groom	George S. Thomas
Mrs. Ella Crans	F. W. Paget	S. R. Hawlett	E. B. Thompson
Cugley & Muller Co.	Lewis Perry	F. R. Harriman	Henry Von Elm, Jr.
L. M. Cuvillier, Jr.	Dr. B. M. Pugh	J. B. Holzhouwer	J. K. Walker
Dr. A. L. Danforth	Randel & Turner	J. F. Hurst	F. E. Watkins
F. Dowe, Jr.	Mrs. P. H. Riede	Helen Ingersol	W. H. West
C. A. Dunkel	Miss Mary E. Rosney	W. Ivey	C. B. Wilginn
Mr. Fred Edwards	Edmund J. Schmidt	Wex Jones	Mrs. T. Wilkinson
E. D. Lloyd	T. D. Smith & R. G. Carpenter	H. M. Keil	C. C. Young



The German Police Dog

A Teutonic dog with both English and French ancestors.

Sounds queer in these war times doesn't it? But not so queer when you stop to think that a lot of us Americans have English, French and

German ancestors, too. Also when you remember that King George, and the Kaiser and the Czar are all cousins.

One of the German Police Dog's big qualities is his smartness. And when you say smart, you mean both his intelligence and his looks.

He is a sagacious companion; will learn your ways quickly. He isn't too large to keep indoors, nor too small to act as a guard against intruders.

Taking him all and all with his supreme courage, his ability to get around and his tendency to mind his own business, the German Police Dog is a dog you won't get tired of, rather you will find him a real home companion and friend.

House & Garden's Directory of German Police Dog Kennels

F. H. Addyman	Hardy Hall	Miss H. E. Nilse	L. I. De Winter
G. Beresford	M. G. Harmon	Louis E. Stoddard	Mrs. Abbie Rubino
J. Harold Braddock	R. T. Heitemeyer	Hamilton A. Thomas	B. R. Rugler
R. A. Courtenay	Bruno Hoffman	Mrs. B. H. Thropp	Thomas F. Ryan
Mrs. Delano	Holifast Kennels	Miss Anne Tracy	Herbert L. Satterlee
Elmview Kennels	Miss Madeline Horne	Kathrine Reed	A. Von Formacher
Otto H. Gross	Mrs. W. Lobmann	J. F. Volkman	Whiteside Kennels
E. G. Hanft	Miss F. McDonald	Douglas T. Robinson	Mrs. C. Halstead Yates



Registered Collie Puppies

From free range, hardy Northern dogs, trained to work. Make natural stock drivers, fine pets and watch dogs. State requirements.

Harleston Collie Kennels, Hallowell, Me.

Plan Your Garden Now

Do you know what to plant and where to get it?

Do you know how to make your soil yield the best results? Are you familiar with the tools necessary to do the work with the least labor?

How should vegetables be planted to get the right successions? What flowers bloom the first year — and which are perennials?

Begin planning your garden now and store up practical information that will save you costly mistakes.

Before the first robin flaunts his red breast upon your lawn, you should know when and where to buy your seed, garden implements, fertilizer and every similar item for Spring planting.

Preparedness in the Garden

"But how?" you say. "How may I secure all the information I need without endless searching and needless expense? How can I be sure that my garden and grounds will be artistic, beautiful and successful—and bring me real happiness without disappointment?"

A New Plan

Here is a new plan. Below you will find a coupon. It has been designed to make home-making practical. It is to be used by one who wishes to secure a full knowledge of gardening matters.

Information Without Cost

We have found a way to answer all your questions without obligating you—a way that will satisfactorily give you the information you desire. Without expense you can secure information on any of the subjects indicated or others that you may select—all from reliable sources. Look over the list. Check the ones that interest you. More subjects will suggest themselves as you go along. Ask as many questions as you choose relating to all phases of gardening, building and decoration—in fact—everything pertaining to the subject of house and garden and whatever associates itself with it.

Send the Coupon

Enclose it in an envelope or paste it on a postal. Or if you prefer you might write a letter. We will see that you are supplied with valuable information that possibly may save you many dollars—surely time and energy perhaps ill spent. This will solve the garden problem and in the end will afford you endless pleasure.

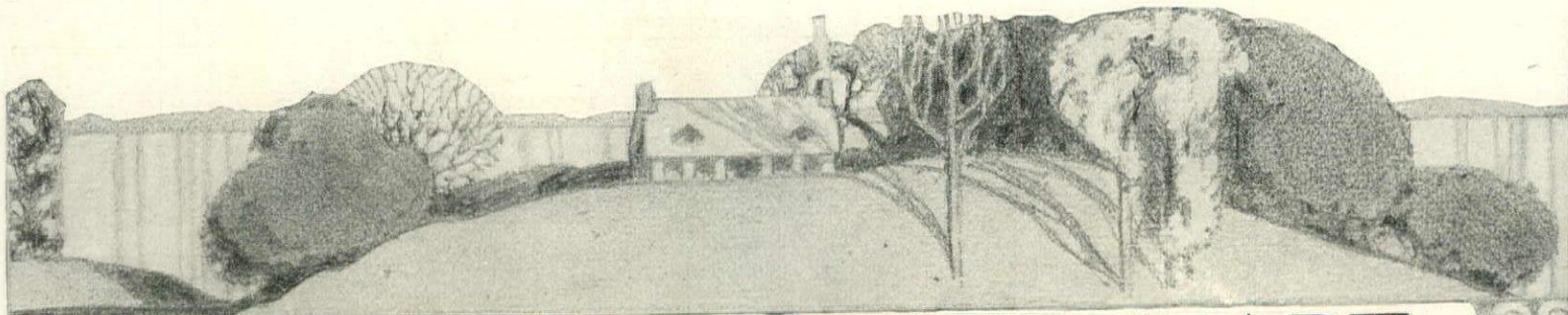
Subscribers' Monthly Service

This offer is open to readers of House & Garden without cost of any sort. It has no strings attached to it. There are no fees or remuneration now or later. It is entirely free. Our only consideration is that you are sincere in your desire for information and that you will advise us whether the service supplies your wants. It is open to all serious-minded persons who really want to know about gardening and home beautifying. If you really intend to have a garden this Spring and want to have information about how, when and what to plant, use our service.

Free Information Coupon

HOUSE & GARDEN, 440 Fourth Ave., N. Y. I would like to know about the subjects checked. Have free information sent me.
...Arbors
...Bee Culture
...Bulbs
...Cold Frames
...Fencing
...Fertilizers
...Floriculture
...Flower Pots and Urns
...Flower Seeds
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...Lawn Mowers
...Lawn Rollers
...Paper Flower Pots
...Plant Potcers
...Plant Pottery
...Sprayers
...Tree Surgery
...Tree and Plant Labels
...Trees or Shrubbery
...Trellises
...Vegetable Seeds
...Vegetable Supports

Name
Address H&G 2-16



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20 miles north of Palm Beach with direct automobile road, situated on the Indian River and the Atlantic Ocean. Garage with automobile and boat house. House contains 4 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms—also Servants' House—3 rooms and bath—completely furnished. Everything in splendid condition. Family launch and power boat. Grounds well laid out and vast orchard planted with grape fruit and oranges. Address for further particulars.

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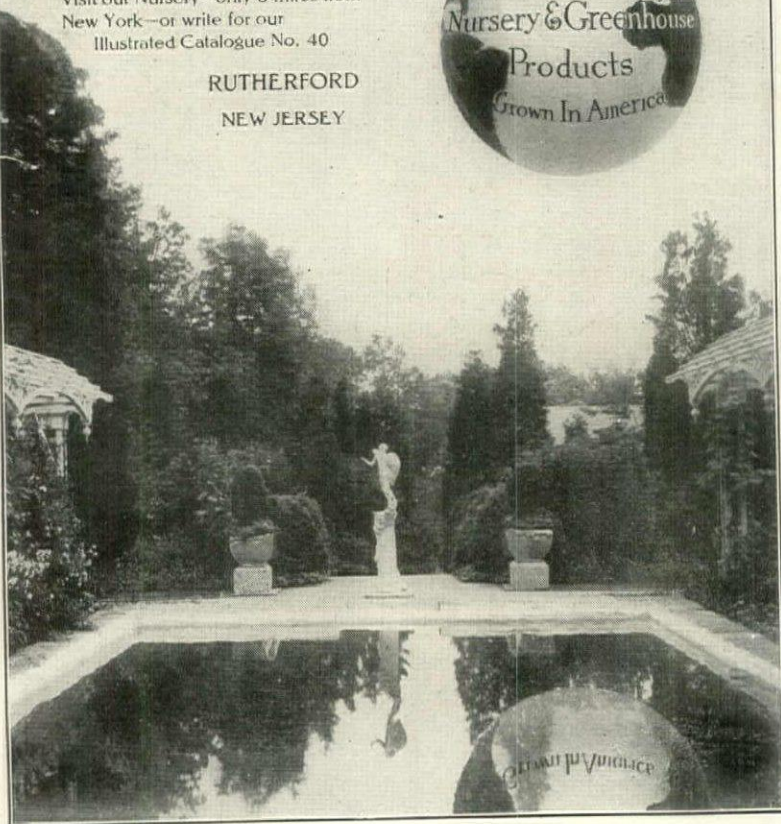
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300,000 feet under glass
Plan and Plant Grounds and
Gardens Everywhere
Visit our Nursery—only 8 miles from
New York—or write for our
Illustrated Catalogue No. 40

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NEW JERSEY



Do You Know What it Costs to Build at FIELDSTON?



Do You Intend to Build or to Buy?

You would be agreeably surprised if you knew the cost of one of these attractive homes. They are planned by the best Architects according to most attractive and comfortable old English and Dutch Colonial prototypes and are of the most modern construction. Located on the beautiful wooded ridge overlooking Van Cortlandt Park amid healthful surroundings—at a high altitude they enjoy all city conveniences and best educational facilities easily accessible to trains, subway and motor.

We will be glad to show you interesting figures. Now is the time to begin preliminary preparation for Spring Building.

Folder "H" sent on request.

DELAFIELD ESTATE

Tel. 277 John. 27 Cedar St.
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON
242d ST. AND BROADWAY
FISH & MARVIN, 527 5th AVE.

Are You Interested in Poultry?

Are you desirous of increasing the variety of your stock? There are dozens of new breeds of fowl which perhaps you have never heard of. Tell us in detail your needs and requirements. Perhaps we can supply your wants. House & Garden keeps in touch with the best breeders and dealers of Poultry.

The Poultry Yard, House & Garden, 440 Fourth Ave., New York

Duo Glazed Sash MAKES HOTBED GARDENING SURE, EASY AND PROFITABLE

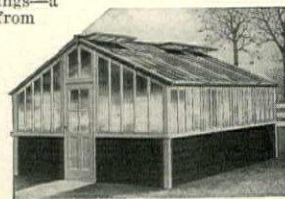
You'll enjoy hotbed gardening if you use Duo Glazed Sash.

With hotbeds you can start your flower and vegetable gardens very soon and have mature bearing plants one to two months ahead of those who start in the open. By using Duo Glazed Sash there is little chance of failure—the double layers of overlapping glass, with air space between, provide perfect insulation against cold. They are frost-proof and require no night coverings—a feature that removes all worry and frees you from the only laborious part of hotbed culture. In our big mill we make not only this perfected and enduring sash, but also Duo Glazed Sectional Greenhouses, which are easy to buy, erect and maintain; also Garden Frames, Top and Pit Frames, etc. Catalog upon request.

CALLAHAN DUO GLAZED SASH CO.

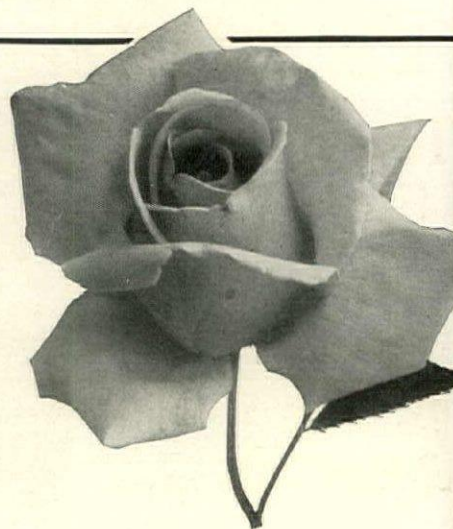
1411 Wyandot St.,

Dayton, Ohio



Dreer's Roses For the Garden

STRONG, two-year-old, pot-grown Rose Plants that will give a full crop of flowers this season is one of our most important specialties. In our Garden Book for 1916 we offer and describe over two hundred of the choicest varieties, including the latest introductions of the world's most famous Hybridisers.



Special: The "Dreer Dozen" Hybrid-Tea Roses, a collection of high-grade sorts that always do well—for \$5.00.

Or, send for a copy of the Garden Book free, and make your own selection.

Please mention this magazine.

HENRY A. DREER

Rose
Specialists

714-716 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.



THE POULTRY YARD

MILLER'S AMERICAN GUIDE
POULTRY
 All about Raising Chickens
 Care, Feeding, etc., sent FREE
 Contains Colored Pictures
 of Pure-Bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese,
 etc. Book easily worth \$1.00 for its infor-
 mation and valuable advice. Send for
 free copy and learn how to succeed rais-
 ing poultry—for pleasure or profit.
POULTRY & EGGS
 FOR HATCHING for sale at bargain prices
 Address
 J. W. MILLER CO., Box 17, Rockford, Ill.

G. D. TILLEY
 Inc.
Naturalist
 "Everything in the
 Bird Line from a
 Canary to an
 Ostrich"
 Birds for the House and Porch
 Birds for the Ornamental Waterway
 Birds for the Garden, Pool and Aviary
 Birds for the Game Preserve and Park
 I am the oldest established and larg-
 est exclusive dealer in land and water
 birds in America and have on hand the
 most extensive stock in the United States.
G. D. TILLEY, Inc., Naturalist
 Box H. - - - Darien, Conn.

Poultry Hints
EVERY month some
 dealer discovers new
 methods in breeding
 poultry.
 If you are anxious to keep
 your stock up to date, and in
 good condition, you will want
 to introduce new blood and
 new varieties from time to
 time.
 Through House & Garden you can
 keep in touch with what is new and
 essential in the poultry line.
 Look through the poultry pages
 and if you do not find exactly what
 you want let us help you. State
 your preference as to breed, what
 your breeding purpose is and other
 necessary essential details. Address
 The Poultry Yard
HOUSE & GARDEN
 440 Fourth Ave., New York


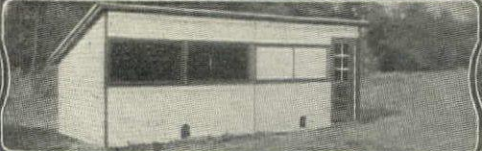

Success with Poultry
 You can only succeed with poul-
 try if you know how to *do* things.
 You must get the right stock, the right equip-
 ment, the right feed. You cannot afford to
 take chances.
 You should select a breed which is suitable to your
 environment. Sometimes the most expensive birds
 bring the best and least costly results in the long run.
 Then you must be sure your housing facilities and equipment
 are efficient. Here again it pays to secure brooders, incubat-
 ors, houses, nests, feeders and other appliances that are
 tested and reliable.
 Last of all you must feed properly. Sometimes ready-pre-
 pared food costs more than mixing it yourself, but it means
 well-balanced rations for your flock and therefore better
 egg-production. Be on the lookout for dependable feeds,
 properly mixed and selected, and you will eliminate failure.
 If you wish information this spring on any of the subjects named
 below, write us, stating your problems and get our assistance.
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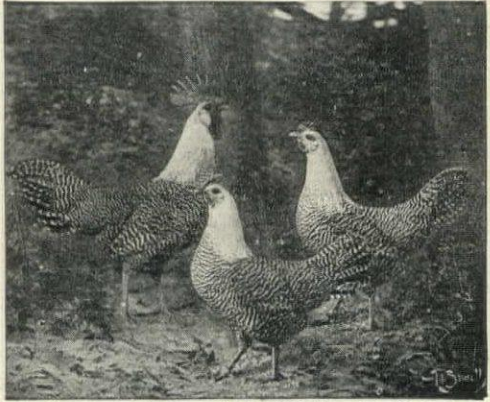
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Partial List of Contents for March

FLOWERING CHERRIES and CRABAPPLES

By "Chinese" Wilson

This famous traveller and botanist tells here for the first time of the new cherries which he found on his recent visit to Japan.

EASY GARDENING in DIFFICULT PLACES

By Stephen Hamblin

is addressed to those who try to get results in sand and contains a list of plants for sandy soil.

BUDDING and GRAFTING

This article tells of some surprising results that can be attained by these processes.

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is a graphic bit of advice timed to reach you just at the right moment.

NOT in the TABLE of CONTENTS

but none the less important is our READERS' SERVICE DEPARTMENT, where you can get from our garden experts advice on any gardening problem.

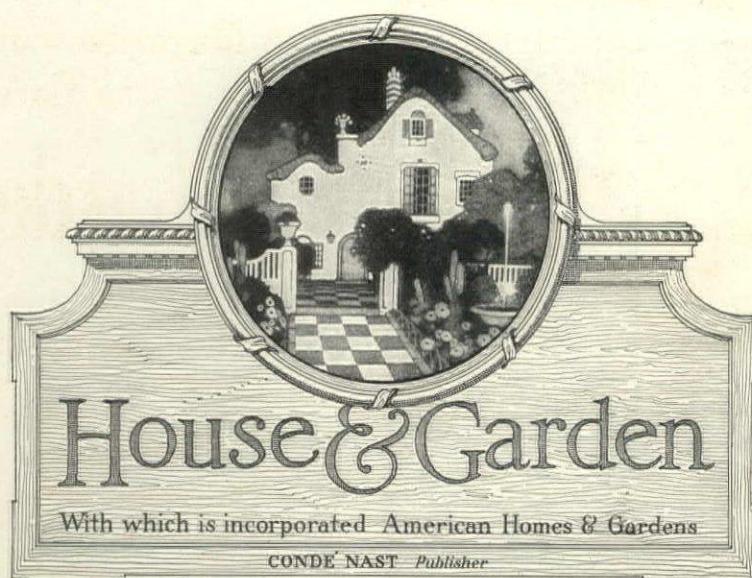
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FEBRUARY, 1916

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¶ Readers of HOUSE & GARDEN have at their command a staff of competent architects, landscape gardeners, practical farmers, kennel experts, poultry raisers, interior decorators, antique and curio experts and shoppers of whose services they can readily avail themselves. Inquiries will receive prompt replies. Landscape gardening questions requiring a drawn map and a planting table are charged \$10, payable in advance.

¶ Addresses of where to purchase articles will be sent by mail without charge. The HOUSE & GARDEN Shopping Service will purchase any article shown on these pages.

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A Glimpse of the Frontispiece of the March House & Garden

THE GARDENING GUIDE

¶ To get a hundred per cent of fun and profit from gardening you need to follow the most efficient methods, and those methods are explained in the March HOUSE & GARDEN.

¶ Arthur Christopher Benson opens the pages with one of his inimitable essays on life in the garden. He is followed by articles on starting the garden indoors, cane fruits, strawberries, making garden paths and selecting the best vegetables. Three pages are devoted to planting and spraying tables. Two to farming. Two to moving large trees. Besides this are shown Colonial doorways, a page of gardening aids, a collector's article on maiolica ware, and houses of rare individuality. For the city dweller is an article on "Creating the Sense of Space in a Small Room." For the out-of-town reader two pages of articles from the shops. These are a few of the twenty-two articles scheduled for March.

¶ It is interesting to note that the Poetry Society of America voted the Don Marquis poem in the January issue the best printed poem in the January magazines. "March Night," by Harry Kemp, will appear next.

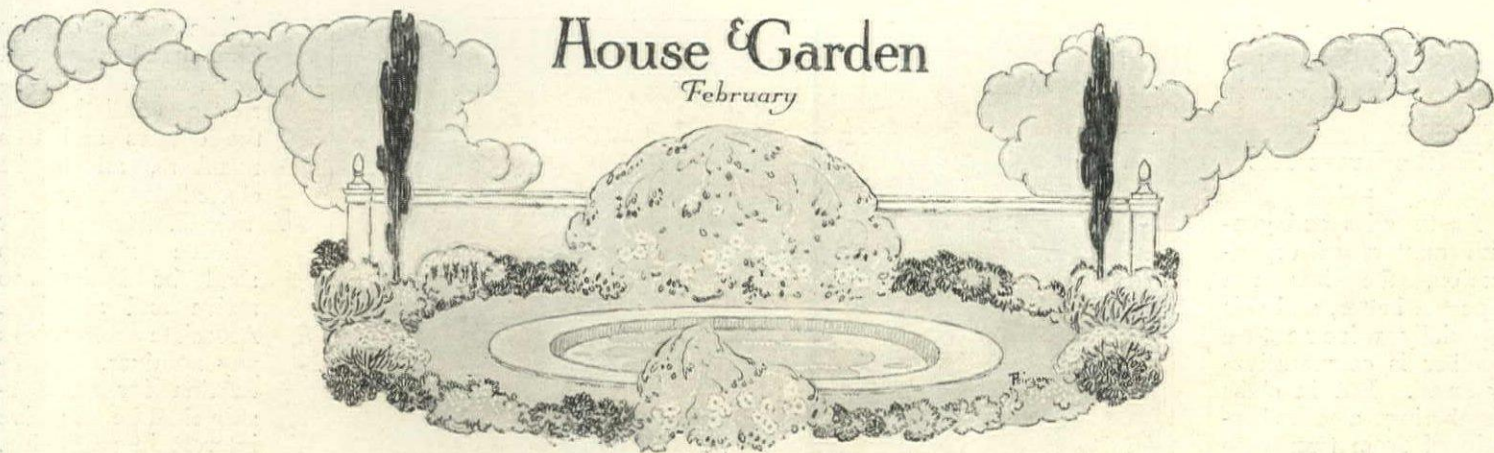
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Photograph by Johnston & Hewitt

*A view in the garden of M. Taylor Pyne, Esq.,
at Princeton, New Jersey*

Samuel W. Langton, Landscape Architect



THE GARDEN CLUB FOR THE SMALL TOWN

A Clearing House for Gardening Matters That Benefits the
Individual and the Community—Organization,
Rules and General Purposes

MRS. FRANCIS KING

President of the Women's National Agricultural and Horticultural
Association. Author of "The Well-Considered Garden"

A COMMENT on the garden movement in America has become nearly a platitude. The evidences of deep and growing interest are on every side. Often do I think of the satisfaction with which the pioneers in American gardening would, if they were living, look upon the fruits of their labors—Downing, Ames, Berckmans, Buist, Ellwanger, Landreth, Vick—those devoted horticulturists whose work and whose writings in the early days were surely the American sources of the present almost feverish activities. The sentiment has suddenly crystallized, so suddenly and with such intensity that if it were not so delightful it would be amusing and the ubiquitous Garden Club is here.

If all gardeners felt as I sometimes do that, used in connection with the charming art and pursuit upon which so many of us are bent in these latter days, the word "organize" has almost the effect of an affront, why should we discuss here or elsewhere the question of organizing in order to garden better? That word organization seems to me to be enveloped

in a dark cloud of other baneful words such as Constitution, By-Laws, Dues, all these bearing on the face little or no relation to the occupation with which we must ally them here. But, granting them to be necessities, let us see how they may best serve us as we consider the matter set forth in our title.

The organization of most garden clubs is, I imagine, brought about with real spontaneity and in very informal fashion. Two or three people, usually women—the reader will have noticed Miss Shelton's amusing explanatory reference to women's part in gardening in the preface to her "Beautiful Gardens in America"—two or three women, then, happen to meet in a brightly blooming garden, or on a terrace or piazza overlooking the same. The talk is all of the beauty before them. The wish is put into words by one or another of the group that a number of friends and acquaintances might gather at stated times for the purpose of discussing garden topics. Then follows a meeting of say twelve to twenty interested ones, the actual organizing, the election of officers,



Photograph by
Johnston & Hewitt Studio

What a garden club can grow to is shown by the building of the International Garden Club, which occupies the Old Bartow Manor in Pelham Bay Park, New York

the appointing of a few committees, and lo! a new garden club is in existence.

SIMPLE RULES THE BEST

As to rules and general matters of organization, the less red tape the better, and this especially where the number is comparatively small. But in clubs numbering a membership of from twenty to thirty up, a fairly solid framework is essential to profitable existence.

Here is a simple outline for a Constitution, to serve as a working basis only.

Article 1. *Name.*

Article 2. *Object:*

The advancement of gardening.

Article 3. *Officers:*

The officers of this Club shall be a President, a Vice-president, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

Article 4. *Executive Committee:*

Both the spirit and the architecture of the place are peculiarly fitted to a garden club's work

The grounds have been developed along the best landscape lines in keeping with the atmosphere of the club's ideals



Photograph by Johnston & Hewitt Studio



The terrace looks over the lawns and garden pool to the reaches of Pelham Bay, an ideal location and an inspiration to all gardeners. Here outdoor chairs and tables make a pleasant gathering place for the members

Photograph by Johnston & Hewitt Studio

The affairs of this Club shall be managed by an Executive Committee consisting of the officers and two members, all to be elected annually.

Article 5. *Membership:*

The membership shall be limited to active and associate. Associate members pay no dues. Qualification for membership shall be an active interest in gardening.

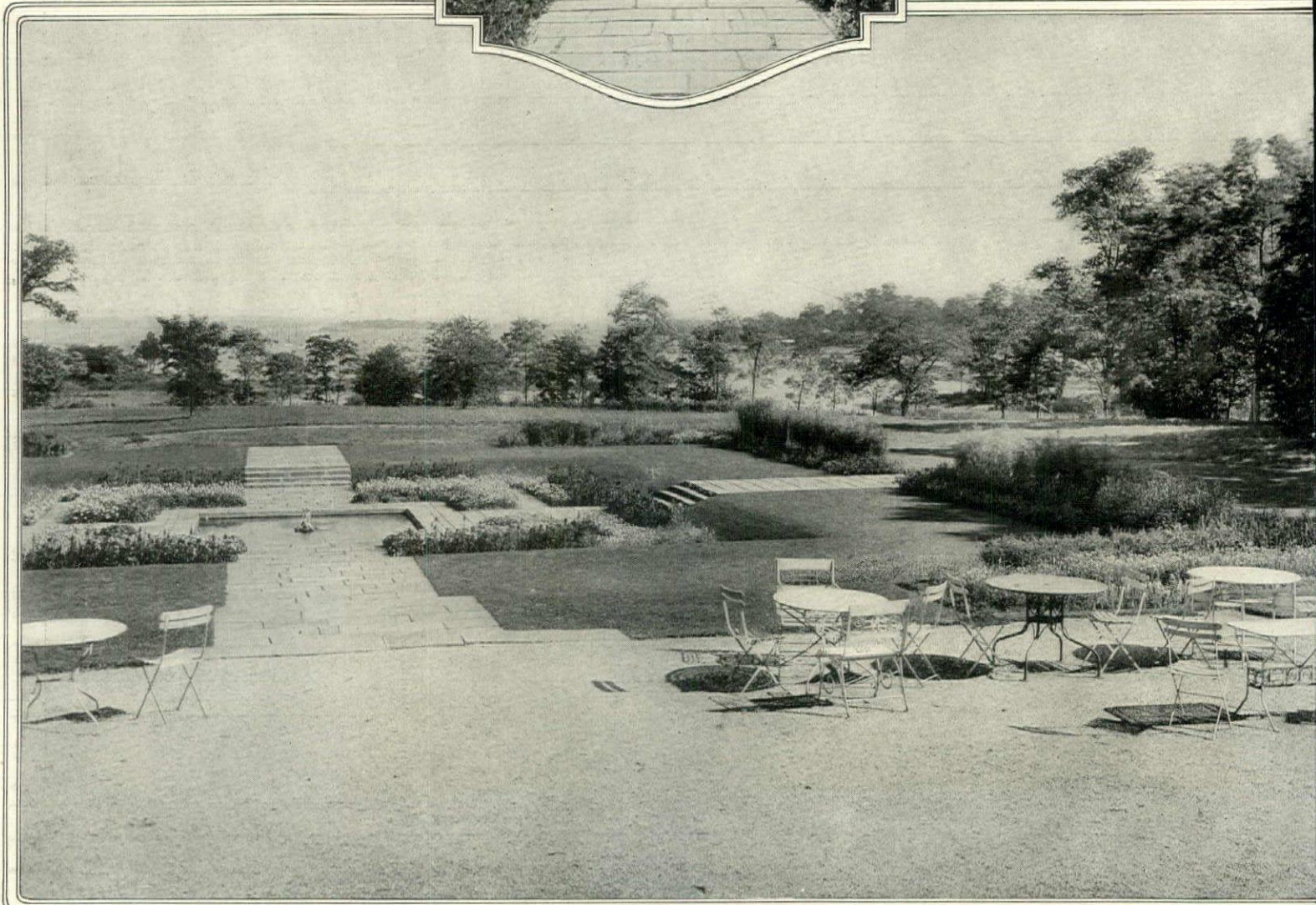
Article 6. *Committee on Elections:*

The Executive Committee shall be the Committee on Elections. Any one may propose a candidate for admission. Election consists of a unanimous vote by the Executive Committee.

Article 7. *Meetings:*

How many and where held. Hours for summer and winter should vary. Light refreshments shall or shall not be served

Photograph by Johnston & Hewitt Studio.



at the discretion of the hostess.

Article 8. *Dues:*

Article 9. This would have to do with a person or committee whose business it shall be to arrange the exchanging of plants or cuttings between members.

For the very informal and absolutely democratic garden club which we have in my special dwelling-place, although we are fifty odd in number, a President, two Vice-presidents and a Recording Secretary, who is also Treasurer, are all that we feel to be essential in the way of officers. Our dues are but twenty-five cents a year—our meetings are held about once a month from February (catalogues fresh upon us!) to October. No club could be simpler than this in its origin, aims and methods. There is but one qualification for membership—an interest in gardening. We have, besides dwellers in the town proper, a number of farmers' wives, one of whom is our greatest expert in flower-growing out-of-doors and whose own masses of glorious and rare flowers are a sight to see. A philosopher, too, she is, this woman to whom we all look up in gardening, a woman with a ready wit. "Folks say, 'Everything grows for you,'" she told me one day, "and I tell 'em 'You don't never see what I lose!' And I never lay it to the seed," she added, reflectively, "I think it's generally the condition of the ground."

MEETINGS AND GENERAL SUBJECTS

The activities of the garden club in



Photo by Johnston & Hewitt Studio

In restoring the house the classic simplicity has been preserved throughout. The decorations were by Miss Swift



Photo by Miss Alice Austen

An old box bush in the grounds of the Staten Island Garden Club



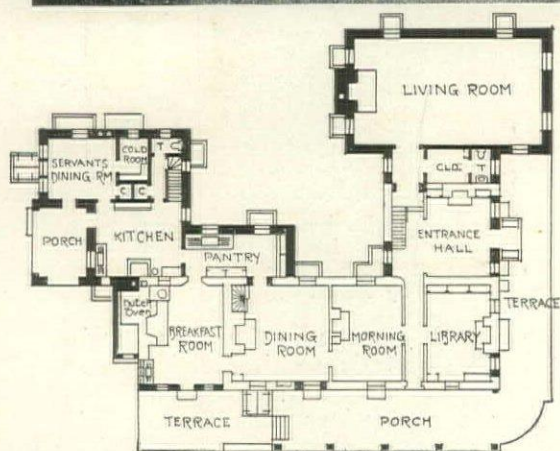
Photo by Miss Alice Austen

The Staten Island Garden Club, a thriving organization, shares with the local Antiquarian Society the Old Perine mansion in the Dongan Hills. It has begun to restore the grounds among its other community labors

the small town may be many and varied, so a little practical advice as to meetings may not be out of place. The hour for meetings should vary in spring, summer and autumn. Late afternoon is almost invariably the time which suggests itself for midsummer gatherings; earlier in the day for spring and autumn conferences. Always have on the table of the presiding officer a few specimen flowers or foliage cuttings, *correctly labelled*. This is a stimulus which acts in many directions. Allow as little business as possible to come before regular meetings—bend all your energies there to discussion of the horticultural subject. Accumulate as rapidly as may be a few good books as the nucleus of a club library, never considering Bailey's great Cyclopædia of Horticulture as anything but a necessity, though you may be compelled to call it an eventual one. Lists of garden books can be had from anyone who has really studied the subject, but such lists should be more discriminating than those I have thus far chanced to see. Many worthless books are usually included in them. An examining member, herself a practical gardener, on the Library Committee of a garden club would be well.

If a regular course should be desired by any garden club, the compiling of a programme should not be difficult. One such already exists arranged by

(Continued on page 68)



THE REMODELED FARMHOUSE OF SAMUEL HORNER, ESQ.,

near

Malvern, Pa.

HARRY GORDON McMURTRIE, *architect*





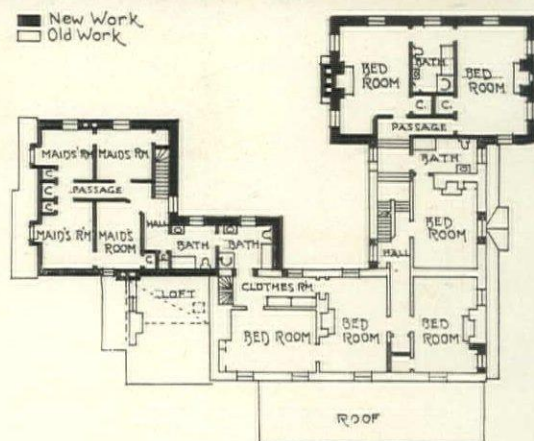
The old house possessed several characteristics that particularly called for recognition. The walls were sturdily built of stone, although hidden by rapidly disintegrating plaster; the construction was honest and sound, and the general lines good

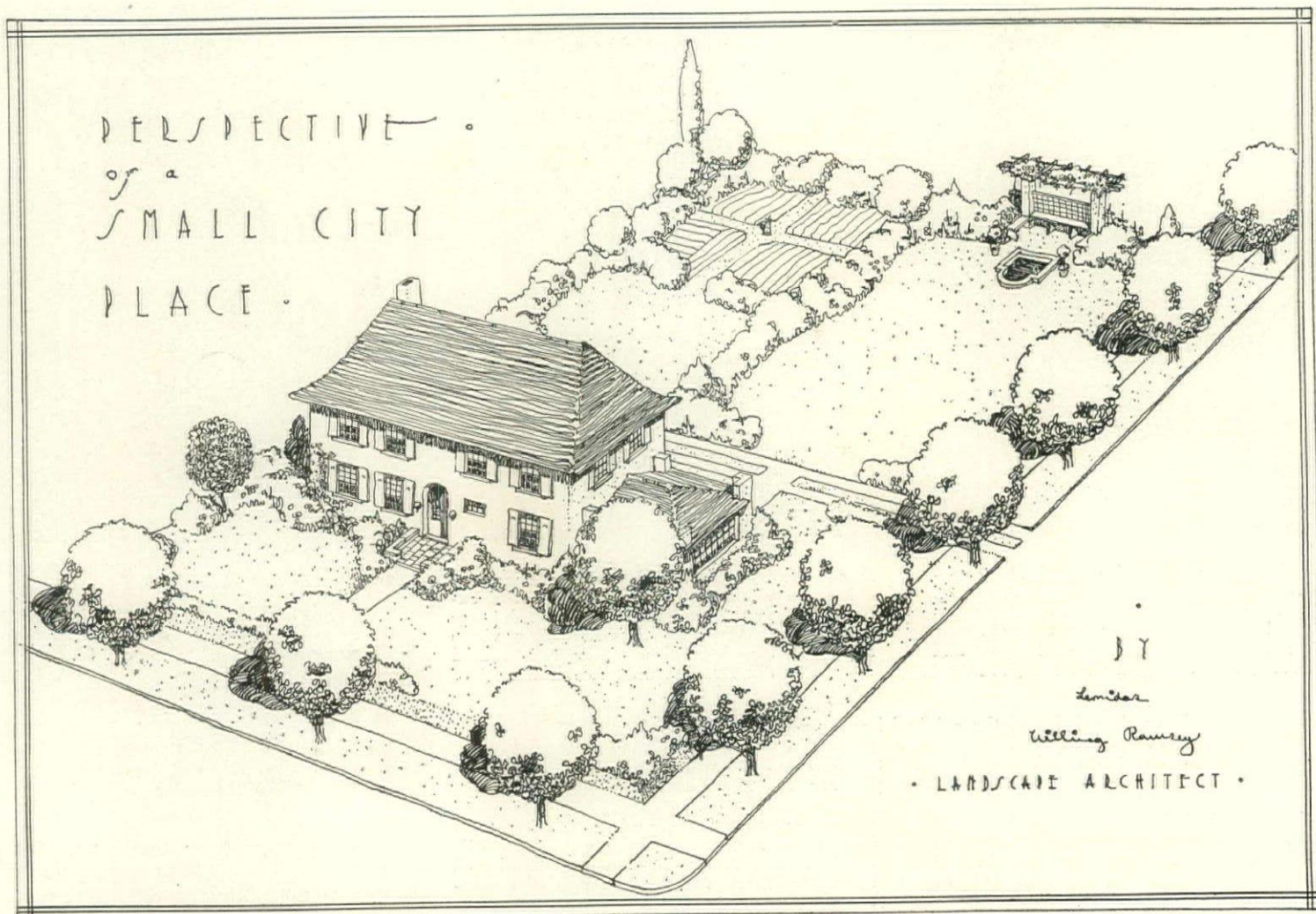
In conformity with the Colonial practice, the old stone work was repointed, and the exterior woodwork and shutters painted ivory white. The two sets of contrasting views show the transformation which rejuvenated this old Pennsylvania farmhouse

Even though large, the original house was not adequate for the owner's use; hence additions which virtually doubled the original area. The plans show the new and old work, and the arrangement of rooms to procure the most sunlight

The charm of the living-room grows naturally out of the adherence to the Colonial style in furnishing and the maintenance of a low key in coloring. Straw-colored grasscloth has been used on the walls. The woodwork is consistently painted an ivory white

One interesting feature of the dining-room is the old fireplace and its fittings. The original floor is still in use—unstained and unpainted, worn with the passing of a hundred years. Even the hardware and scenic paper preserve the original atmosphere





The typical completed perspective

THE VALUE OF A DEFINITE PLAN

How the Plan is Made to Give the House a Setting—The Massing of Shrubbery

LEONIDAS WILLING RAMSEY

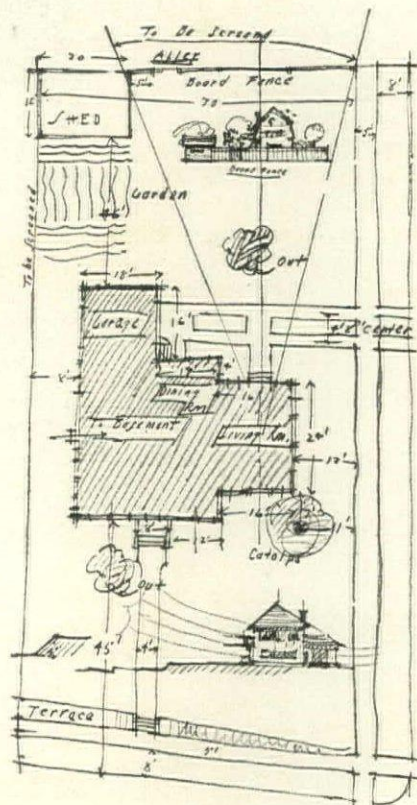
BEFORE commencing work upon a place it is necessary to have a definite plan for all that is to be accomplished. This plan should include not only the work to be carried out this year, but should be an ideal for the future development of the grounds. For a place should not grow as Topsy grew, but should be developed with care and precision.

If a landscape architect is available, so much the better; for he can look into the conditions, and with his ability and experience can develop a plan that should be correct in every detail and one with which there should be little trouble. When a landscape man is not available, or when the place is too small to afford the services of an experienced man, the work cannot be carried on success-

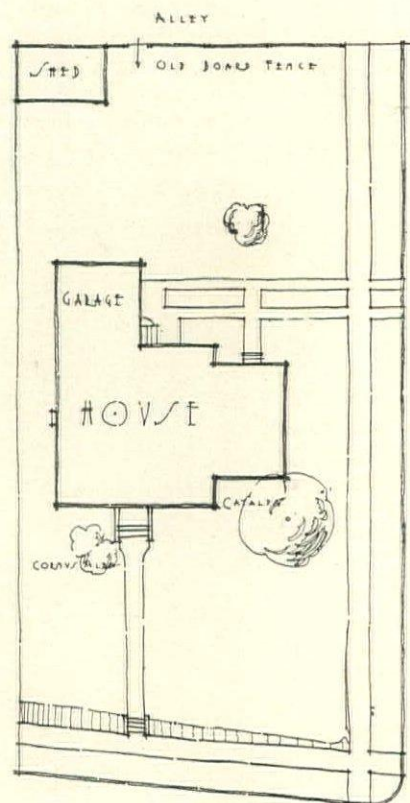
fully without a definite plan. Such a plan may be developed according to the suggestions that follow, and even though it may appear a bit amateurish, it will have the strong individuality of the owner and will prove a great help in developing the place.

LOCATING EXISTING FEATURES

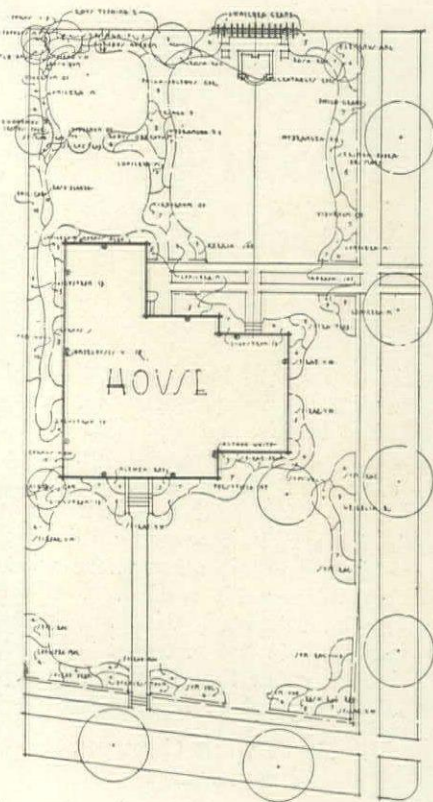
The first step in making a plan for the place is to locate, upon paper, all existing features that would have an influence in the general design. The most important features may be located by measurement, and the less important located by stepping off the distances. The paced and measured survey should then be transferred to another sheet of paper at some definite scale; 10' to the inch seems to be the most convenient



The first sketch, a paced plan, locates all existing features



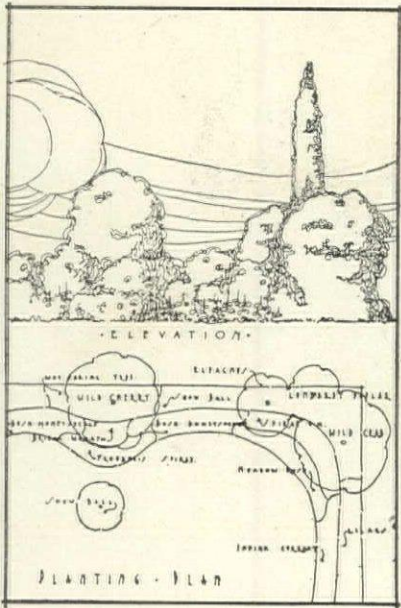
From the rough sketch a scaled drawing is then made



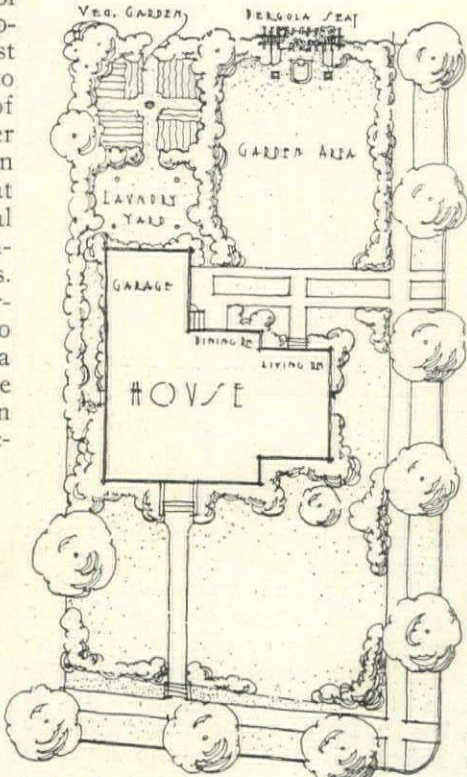
The planting plan shows all mass locations and permanent features of the garden

scale to use upon small places. Of course, upon a large place a topographical map would be required. The scaled drawing of existing conditions should be made upon cardboard or some durable paper, so that it may be filled with the general design and the planting plan. After the scaled drawing is completed the general plan can be worked out. It is

may serve as a factor in the design and be appreciated to the fullest extent. It is best to plant upon each side of the entrance, in order to accentuate it, upon the same principle that we have ornamental gates to mark the entrance to large estates. When screening certain views it is well to bear in mind that a small tree placed close to the point of vision will screen as effec-



An elevation design as worked out from the preceding plan



The completed plan of the planting scheme on a small city or suburban place

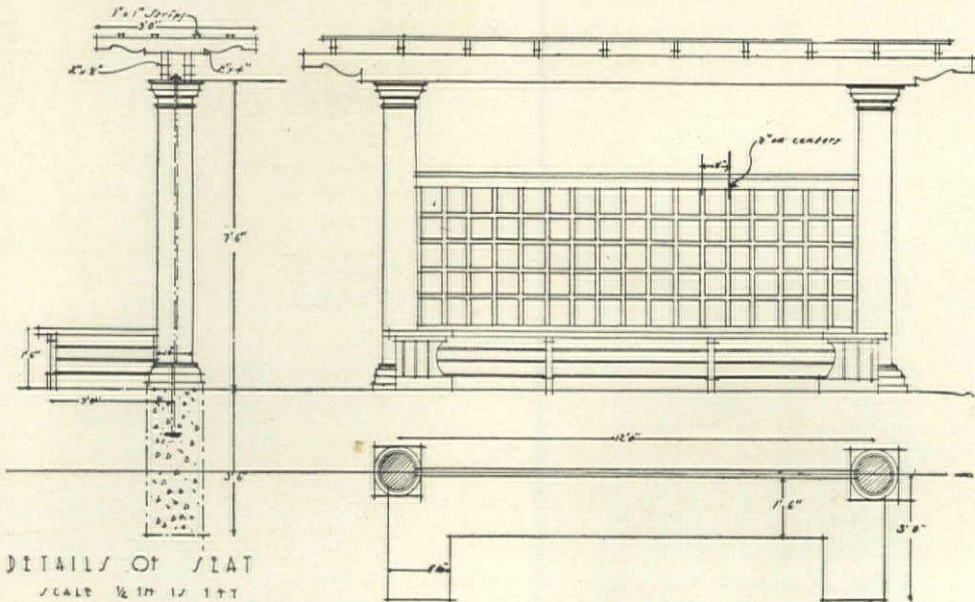
best to have tracing paper to place over the scaled drawing, so that studies may be easily made without soiling the drawing. The views from the principal windows and porches should be carefully laid out, and the views to be screened and accentuated designated.

The first thing to be taken into consideration in laying out grounds is to locate carefully all areas and all architectural features. If the drives and walks are not constructed, they should be included in the first study, as they are generally worked out before anything else is attempted. If there is to be a formal garden, it should see a part of the house itself and should be so placed that it may be appreciated from the principal windows and porches. The dining and living-rooms should have the best views, and the kitchen may open upon the laundry yard or service court. Care should be exercised to keep the place from being broken up any more than necessary, and, with the areas located, the planting lines may be studied. Open spaces should never be obstructed by gaudy flower beds or inappropriate vases.

CORNER AND SIDE PLANTING

In most cases there should be some planting at the corner of

the property to indicate the lot line and to draw in the place, making it seem more private and home-like. There are cases where the whole side should be planted, and this is best accomplished with well selected, dense shrubs. The shrubs with the brightest colors should be placed so that they may be appreciated from the most important parts of the house. When architectural features are used it is best to place them upon some general axis, so that they



Detailed drawings of architectural features, such as this garden seat, may be made as desired

tually as a row of large trees at a distance. There is no reason for looking upon unsightly grounds when a few beautiful shrubs will completely screen the view.

THE REAR YARD

In planting the rear yard it is often advisable to encompass it completely with planting, thus making it strictly private and an out-of-doors living-room. The lawn should be unobstructed, so that games may be played and a touch of nature generally enjoyed.

If only a small amount of planting is to be done, or if the place is to be carried out in installments, one should begin at the base of the house. Often this is planted with temporary flowering plants, which are better than nothing at all; permanent shrubbery, however, would be far better. Flowering annuals and perennials bloom for only a short while, and generally give a scraggly appearance for the remainder of the summer; as soon as fall comes the beds are bare and look far worse than were nothing attempted. Plants are too often placed with no care as to the color effect, and the base of the house is a jumbled array of every color in the spectrum. Perennials and annuals have their place, and they are very appropriate in the bays and upon the swells of shrub masses.

THE SETTING TO FIT THE HOUSE

The house should seem a part of the natural surroundings, and the best way to accomplish the proper effect is to plant the base of the house with permanent shrubbery. Often the house is of good design, but sits upon the ground like a box or, as some writer has said, like a wart upon the landscape.

(Continued on page 66)

My friends are dear: yet oft my need
Is one small nook that's all my own,
Wherein to think, to work or read.—
Just now I want to be alone!

—Arthur Gusterman

FURNISHINGS FOR THE MASCULINE MAN'S ROOM

Color Schemes and Arrangements That Make a Room Fit for a Man—Midway Between the Boudoir and the Rathskeller

ABBOT McCLURE and H. D. EBERLEIN.

THE man's room, as a room of distinctively masculine characteristics, has hitherto met with scant measure of consideration. In the various household magazines that bestow more or less extended consideration upon sundry phases of domestic arrangement and decorative furnishing, men's rooms have either been dismissed with scarcely more than a passing allusion or else ignored altogether. What space has not been devoted to discussing the general rooms whose use is equally shared by all the members of the family—the drawing-room, the living-room, the dining-room, the breakfast-room or the library—has been claimed by boudoirs, young girls' rooms, children's bedrooms, nurseries, sewing-rooms or the like where a preponderantly feminine expression of personality is naturally to be expected.

Now, all these aspects of house furnishing and decoration deserve adequate treatment, but at the same time notwithstanding the popular tide of feminism that is sweeping the country, the self-effacing American man is

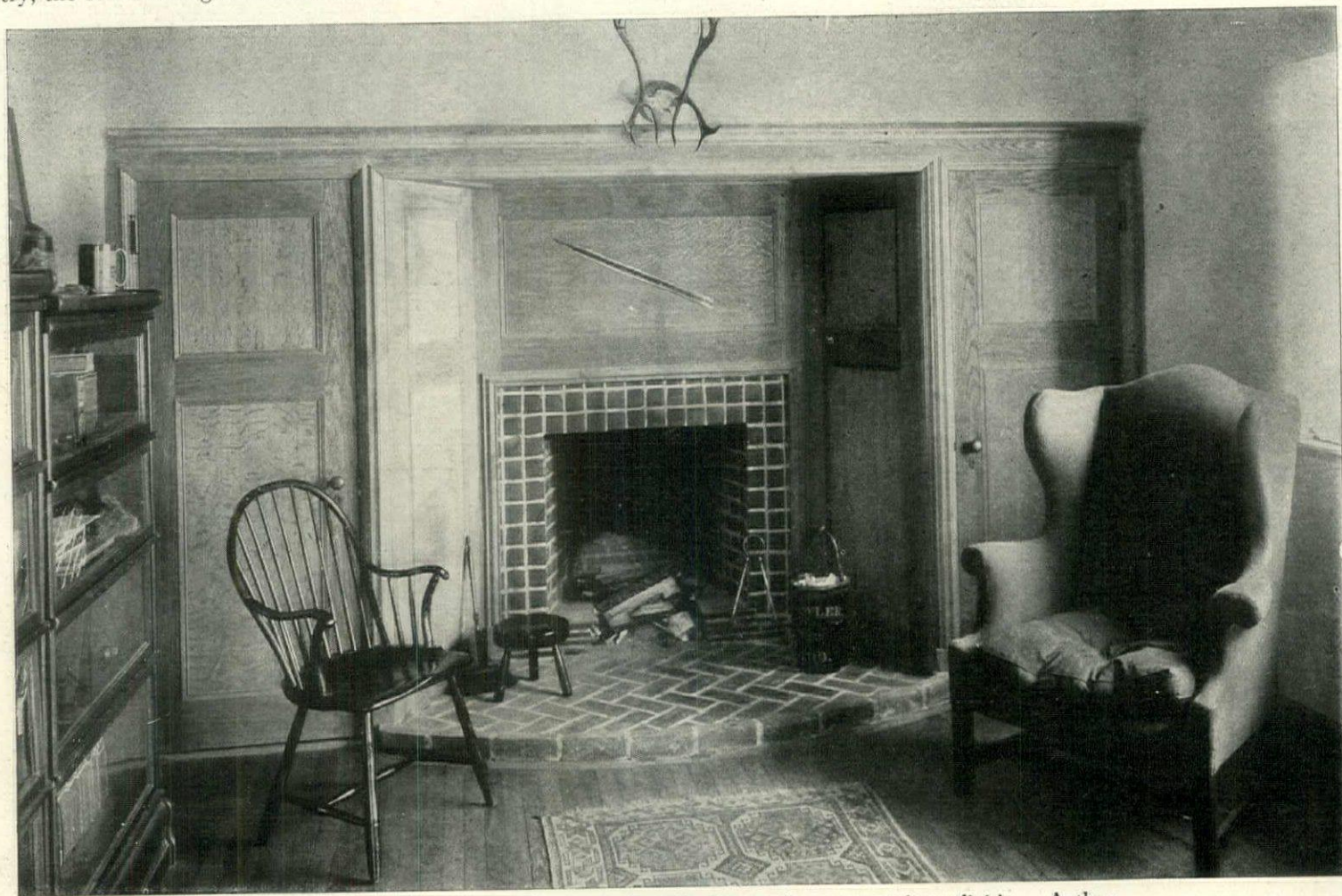


The first requisite is a table big enough for a man to spread his papers on. In the corner is shown a practical filing case and cabinet

surely entitled to have some thought directed to the appointment of a room that shall be distinctively his and unmistakably reflect masculine qualities. He cannot in justice be expected to pass all his indoor hours, when not in the library, living-room or dining-room, in a boudoir atmosphere without becoming a bit restive. Neither can he be relegated, with any show of fair play, to the so-called "den," a species of room that seems, happily, to be passing out of fashion.

A ROOM WITH GENUINE PERSONALITY

Masculine personality in general and also the occupant's peculiarly individual characteristics ought to be reflected by the furnishings and arrangement both in a man's bedroom and in his study, book room, office or whatever he may choose to call the sanctum devoted to his especial personal use. If he is a bookish person, books and bookcases will be much in evidence. If he is given to tinkering about and is a general handy man around the house, unmistakable traces



If the room is to be the man's own it should evidence his tastes and proclivities. Antlers are not to be despised any more than comfortable chairs



Every man's room should likewise contain a couch long enough to hold him comfortably. Smoking paraphernalia should be within reach

of this trait will, in all likelihood, show themselves. If he has a passion for hunting, there will be trophies to attest his sporting prowess and, more than likely, a rifle or gun will meet the eye. A fisherman is apt to display some visible evidence of the truth of his fishing yarns as well as the rods, lines and hooks with which he landed his much prized catches. A golfer or a yachtsman will, nine times out of ten, in some way proclaim his tastes in the fittings of his room. An inveterate traveler will have about him, as pleasant reminders, various odds and ends that he has picked up in the course of his journeys. A painter, a writer, a natural scientist, a collector or any other person of pronounced tastes and a mind to ride his hobby or, perhaps, to indulge in a combination of pursuits, will almost invariably betray his leanings by the nature of the objects with which he chooses to surround himself.

In short, whatever may be a man's particular bent, his room may properly be expected to show in its composition and appointments an intimate personal note that will faithfully mirror his individuality in such a way that no other person could be mistaken for the possessor.

SOME POPULAR FALLACIES EXPLODED

Certain popular fallacies seem to be largely entertained regarding the proper furnishing of a man's room. The first is that it should be let alone in mid-Victorian ugliness—taking it for granted that mid-Victorian is the mode proclaimed by the mobiliary left-overs that often fall to the share of a man's room—and that, so long as it is fairly convenient and toler-

ably comfortable in a merely physical sense, nothing else matters very much. This notion is based upon the mistaken supposition that the average man cares little or nothing for the smaller touches of refinement and beauty compatible with an educated and discriminating taste.

A very large number of men, perhaps it would be safer to say the majority, decidedly do care for such things and, though comparatively few may possess the creative instinct that enables them to construct successfully a decoratively good environment from start to finish, there are scarcely any who will not appreciate it. The man who is really solicitous for surroundings that are worth while is not at all to be reckoned effeminate.

The other obnoxious and mischievous fallacy is that a man's room must be stuffed to repletion with all manner of smoking paraphernalia. It is unreasonable, foolish and in exceedingly bad taste to display smoking accessories until a room looks like a tobacconist's shop. If the entire outfit is not intended for practical use, then it makes a very poor decoration and has no business to be there. There is no excuse, so far as the requirements of either good taste or utility are concerned, for having smoking articles in evidence other than those that are actually used by the occupant or needed for the entertainment of his guests.

THE IMPORTANCE OF COLORS

It is perfectly possible to furnish a man's room, and furnish it in an individual way, so that it shall incorporate both



Although it has a large work table and commodious shelves this room suffers from the typewriter stand—a clear instance of the man tolerating a mid-Victorian monstrosity

the useful and the beautiful, if we make appropriateness the touchstone by which to test our work. The first thing to settle is the question of color. The man's room is supposedly associated more or less with the ideas of relaxation and repose in leisure hours. Be careful, therefore, to eschew colors that are either heavy and oppressive or unduly stimulating.

In a large number of cases it happens that the room set apart for the special behoof of the master of the house or, perhaps, one of the sons, is small. Be it used as study, office or for any other purpose, its chief objects are freedom for the occupant, when he desires it, from the interruptions likely to occur in other parts of the house and the possibility of thoroughly informal and intimate treatment that would be out of place anywhere else if indulged in to the same extent. Small size is, therefore, rather an advantage than otherwise.

But in a small room both the heavy colors and the overly stimulating colors are particularly disastrous. They make a small room smaller, they eat up the light, and actively stimulating colors produce a feeling of chronic unrest and soon tire the occupant. They oftentimes exercise a positively baneful psychological effect without the occupant being fully aware of just what is the matter. Red, for instance, with its related hues, is far too vigorous and stimulating for a small room, especially a small room that is intended for restful and relaxed leisure, and yet how often does one see the walls of men's rooms done in red. Yellow, though reckoned an advancing color, would be far preferable because, in actual practice, it is usually so tempered with white that its effect is creamy in tone, its insistent or advancing qualities are minimized, and it possesses the merit of radiating light. Dark, heavy green, another color that seems to have enjoyed much favor for men's rooms, is depressing and light-absorbent; brown blots out the light, swallows up things placed against it and, with its related hues, generally has so much red in its composition that it partakes largely of red's contracting qualities upon the walls of a small room.

A good neutral grey or some light and not too insistent hue, with woodwork of slightly deeper tone, would be far more advisable even in a very light room, for the volume of light can easily be controlled by curtains. It will be bright, restfully cheerful, afford a good neutral background, throw the furniture into relief and give the room the full advantage of its size. If oak, butternut or some similar material is used for the woodwork, there can always be enough



The traveled man and the collector should have about him the evidences of his hobbies, however incongruous a mixture they may make

masculine use. A two-tone rug is the best in his room.

THE TYPE OF FURNITURE

The furniture of a man's room should be simple in contour, as befits the purpose, but good. This absolutely bars out mid-Victorian left-overs. Better do without altogether and leave empty spaces that can gradually be filled in as occasion permits. It will be infinitely more dignified and interesting.

The first desirable piece of furniture is a writing-table or a good big table desk at which a man can spread out both himself and his papers comfortably. Nothing can be more incongruous than to see a full-sized man cramping himself up at a finicky little "secretaire" that ought to be in a young girl's boudoir. The writing-table or table desk can be put in the middle of the room or beside a window or wherever comfort and light conditions dictate. If a secretary or bureau-bookcase standing against the wall is used, let it be large enough to have some dignity of size and capacious enough to hold the necessary papers, accounts and correspondence without crowding. Another essential is a lounge or sofa long enough and wide enough to stretch out upon comfortably. Easy chairs go without saying. Such bookcases as are used should be simple. The simpler they are the better. An object like that shown in one of the illustrations is of great utility. It stands about 4½' high, is about 15" deep and consists of two shelves with two drawers below them. The shelves are admirable for keeping magazine files laid out flat and the drawers can be well used for check books, account books, bills, receipt files and portfolios.

A long chest is always valuable. It is both convenient and looks well. A standing press or cupboard with doors and inside, either drawers or open shelves, is a godsend, especially if the man of the room chances to be either a collector or a "handy man" who likes to keep some of his tinkering accessories within easy reach.

Whatever be the pieces of furniture used in the man's sanctum, let them be robust and fit for service.



Order is not the first law in a man's heaven, nor a pretty balance of decoration. Personal attachment means more than art

THE AMERICAN DOG

WILLIAMS
HAYNES



The Boston is one of the two native breeds among the eighty-nine different ones in America



A good specimen of fifteen years ago, quite different from the modern type on the left

THE Boston terrier is the American dog of the American people. Among all the eighty-nine different, distinct breeds of dogs recognized as thoroughbred by the American Kennel Club, all except two are aliens, or, at best, naturalized canine citizens. Only the Boston terrier and the Chesapeake Bay dog are "native sons." Of all the breeds that, during the past fifteen years, have striven boldly for American popularity, not one of them—first the collie, then the Pomeranian, the Airedale, the Pekinese spaniel, and lastly, the German shepherd dog—has been able to force the Boston terrier into second place. In the race for popularity, the Boston, whoever has been second, has always been first.

From Connecticut to California, from Oregon to Florida, the Boston terrier is the dog you are most apt to meet anywhere. Count up your own canine friends and neighbors—are there not more Bostons among them than any other variety? Among the beaux and belles of Dogdom who grace the benches at the dog shows, Bostons are more numerous than any other breed. On the highways and byways, in any street, there, too, you

The Boston is a sporty little chap who greets his friends in a chipper, democratic way



will pass Bostons. Yet we are not so blindly pro-American as to ensure the Boston terrier popularity merely because he was born within sight of Plymouth Rock. Else why should the Chesapeake Bay dog, whose birthplace was in Lord Baltimore's colony under the very altar of religious freedom, be so sadly neglected? No, the Boston—

In the Popularity Stakes the Boston terrier, whatever breed may be second, always manages to finish first

to use good American slang — has no "pull" because of his nationality. He is popular because he has almost all

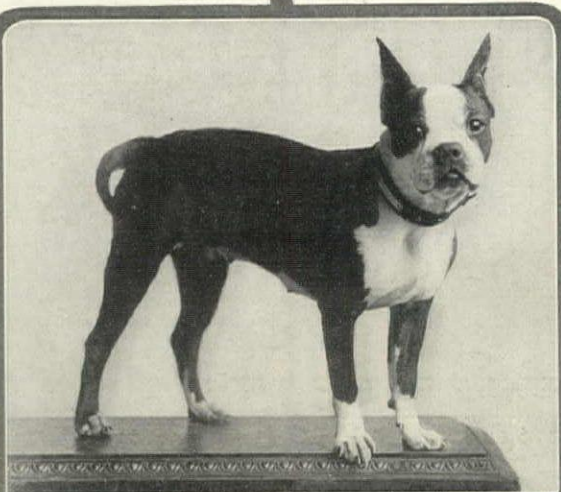
the physical points and many of the mental characteristics that we like to have in our dog. To an exceptional degree he is the American dog.

THE POINTS OF THE TYPICAL BOSTON

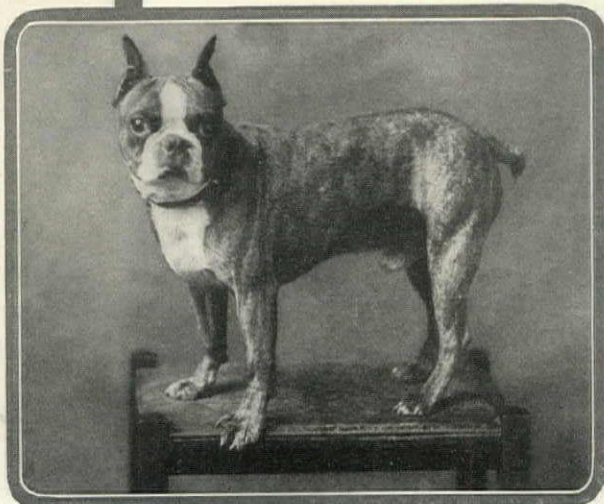
Little things have helped the Boston terrier. When a doggy expert is judging most varieties color and marking count for little or nothing in his awards; but to almost everyone else these are points of prime importance. Now, in Bostons color and markings do count, and all

(Continued on page 56)

A cobby little dog, "built on the square," but decidedly of the alert, terrier type



Miss Sass, a modern show specimen of quality, illustrates many of the breed's desirable points





A terrace view of the residence of Gustave C. Kuemmerle, Esq., at Fort Washington, Pennsylvania

C. E. Schermerhorn, architect

THE TABLE TEST FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

Planning and Planting Succession Crops That Will Bear in the Right Place, at the Right Time, in the Right Quantity—The Three Planting System Practically Applied

F. F. ROCKWELL

THE vegetable garden on the small place is usually planned, when it is planned at all, to fit the garden space that may be already under cultivation. For greater efficiency, it should be planned primarily to fit the requirements of the family table. After that, the garden plot should be added to, if more ground is available—or subtracted from, as the requirements of the case may indicate.

In calculating this in a way that will be definite enough to be of practical help to the gardener whose experience is limited, it is necessary to take an arbitrary unit, and to figure on average yields, requirements, etc. These plans, lists of vegetables, and suggestions are not claimed to be such as would give the best results in any particular family, nor is there any guarantee that the reader who attempts to follow any particular set of suggestions will supply himself with all the vegetables his family can eat, nor that an amount which would be sufficient could not be produced on a smaller plot. It has to be assumed, of course, that the ground is in a fair state of productiveness, and will be well cared for.

THE AMATEUR'S MISTAKES

The mistake generally made in planning the home garden is to get too much stuff for summer and not enough for fall and winter. If the garden is a small one, it may be better to devote it almost entirely to the summer vegetables, having a complete supply, and leave the winter ones to be bought. But do not give them up until you have satisfied yourself fully that you haven't room to grow them. A great deal can be crowded into a little space. Irrigation will double the amount of stuff that can be produced in the average garden in most seasons. In fact, there is not one season in fifteen when irrigation will not increase the yield perceptibly.

Another common mistake is that of "making a garden" in the spring, doing it all at one planting while the garden fever lasts; and then expecting to do nothing more except a little cultivating and weeding, and a great deal of harvesting, for the balance of the year.

A garden that is to keep the table well supplied with fresh, first quality vegetables from May or early June until hard frost, as every home garden should, will necessitate more or less of a continuous performance as far as the planting is concerned. It is never as



Plan for plenty of peas, but see to it that they do not all come into bearing at once

simple a proposition as it looks on paper. It is very much easier for the busy person to use the half hour or hour which may remain between home-coming and dark, by getting a wheel-hoe or weeder and going into the garden to work at whatever may seem to demand attention the most, than to remember what should be planted at the time it should be planted, and to have seed and fertilizer and space all provided at the proper time. Therefore, a scheme which I have termed the "three planting system" should be followed by such persons. Of course, it will not give quite as good results as are had in a garden where planting is planned for, and done every week or two weeks; but it is far better than the ordinary haphazard method.

THE THREE PLANTING SYSTEM

The Three Planting System has this advantage: it is psychologically automatic. You do not have to trust to memory to get the various things in on time. There are but three planting dates to remember—the middle of April, the middle of May and the middle of June. Early and hardy vegetables should all be in by the middle of April; the planting is done before that date. Tender plants and seeds should be planted around the middle of May, a little before and a little after—say a five days' leeway according to the season and the variety. Succession plantings, and late crops for fall and winter use, should be planted just after the middle of June.

These dates are for latitudes similar to New York, Chicago and Kansas City. Each one hundred miles' difference in

latitude north or south will make approximately a week's difference in these dates. Extra early or late seasons may make a difference of a week or ten days, seldom more than that.

The things to plant at the first date include asparagus, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, kohlrabi, lettuce, onions, onion sets, parsley, parsnips, peas, early potatoes, radishes, salsify, Swiss chard and turnips.

Those that are suited to go in at the second planting are beans of all kinds, beets (succession planting), carrots (succession planting), corn, cucumbers, egg-plant, lettuce (succession planting), melons, peas (succession planting), peppers, pumpkin, radishes (succession planting), squash, tomatoes, and turnips (succession planting); also seeds of Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, and kale for transplanting later.

PLANTING PLAN FOR A HOME GARDEN FOR FOUR

FIRST PLANTING		SECOND PLANTING	
CUCUMBERS, FROM POTS, TOMATOES 5 hills (5' apart) FROM POTS		6 HILLS (2' APART)	MELONS, FROM POTS 4 hills (4½' apart)
PATH 1.5'		PATH	
CABBAGE, early, 18 plants; summer, 18 plants	2'	CELERY, late, 100 plants.	
CAULIFLOWER, 18 plants (½ R); Seed of cabbage, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts	2'	CELERY, early, 100 plants.	
LETTUCE, plants 25"; seed 25"	1'	CAULIFLOWER, 18 plants; BRUSSELS SPROUTS, 18 plants.	
BEETS, 200 plants	1'	CABBAGE, winter, 36 plants.	
SPINACH	1'	BEANS, bush, 1 row (Planted in hills when part of crop is removed.)	
BEETS, 2 rows	2'		
CARROTS, 2 rows	2'	Remain: Sow rye as soon as harvested	
TURNIPS, 1 row	1'	CARROTS, 3 rows.	
LETTUCE (2 varieties), 1 row	1'	BEETS, 3 rows.	
BEETS, 3 rows	3'	LETTUCE, 2 plantings.	
CARROTS, 3 rows	3'	LETTUCE, Cos ½ row; ENDIVE, ½ row.	
ONIONS, 4 rows	4'	TURNIPS, winter, 3 rows.	
PARSNIP, 2 rows	3'	Remove and sow crimson clover or rye and vetch as soon as harvested.	
SALSIFY, 2 rows	3'		
SWISS CHARD, 1 row	1.5'	Sow rye, thick, as early as possible.	
PEAS, main crop, 1 row	3'		
PEAS, extra early, ½ row; early, ½ row	3'		
BEANS, early, ½ row; late, ½ row	2'		
PEAS (2nd planting), main, 1 row	3'		
PEAS (2nd planting), early, 1 row	3'		
CORN, early, 1 row	3'		
CORN, medium, 2 rows	6'		
CORN, late, 3 rows (or later planting of early, 4 rows)	12'		
BEANS, pole, 6 hills; limas, 6 hills	4'		
MELONS (Musck), 8 hills, (6' apart)	5'		
TOMATOES, main crop, 12; extra late, 12	4'		
PEPPERS, 12; EGG PLANT, 12	3'		
CUCUMBER, 4 hills; SQUASH, WINTER, 4 hills	6'		
SQUASH (SUMMER), Scalloped, 3 hills; Crookneck, 3 hills; WINTER-BUSH, 6 hills	4'		
MELONS (WATER), early, 4 hills; late, ills	6'		

For the third planting, (just after June 15th), succession crops of beets, carrots, celery, kohlrabi, lettuce (summer varieties), radishes, beans, corn, cucumbers, peas, tomatoes, and turnips. The planting of the root-crops of this group—beets, carrots, etc.,—should be large enough to furnish the table during the late fall and to store up a generous supply for winter.

In the average garden, the supply of tomatoes almost invariably does not hold out until the end of the season unless there is an early frost. When frost does come, you should plan to have a large supply of green tomatoes on hand for pickling, and for storing to ripen up inside.

It may seem at first glance that all this has rather to do with the planting of the garden than the planning of it. That is just the point; you cannot plan it intelligently until you know how it is to be planted, because, to get the most use out of the ground, it will be necessary to use some of it twice.

WASTED CROPS

A few words of warning in regard to the actual quantity of each thing to be planted will not be out of place. There are a number of crops which are likely to be over-planted, and others which should be had in a continuous supply throughout the season, and which, because of mismanagement, are frequently conspicuous by their absence from the table.

Among the first group, or those which are frequently over-planted, so that a large part of the garden produce is either wasted or has to be fed to the chickens, there are cabbage, kohlrabi, lettuce, parsley, Swiss chard, turnips, beans, cucumbers, summer squash and tomatoes. Among those of which the supply is likely to be short, are beets, onions, salsify, pole beans, corn (late), winter squash, and late tomatoes.

The things which "go by" very quickly, and the planting of which must be carefully planned if a supply is to be obtained throughout the season, are cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, peas,



The cabbage section of the garden is often overdone. Remember that two heads of the early varieties will make a meal for four persons

radishes, bush beans, corn and turnips.

PLANTING THE INDIVIDUAL CROPS

To save space, the various vegetables mentioned in these three groups are discussed together in order.

Beets. These are at their best when about half grown. The first two plantings should be small, the last large enough, if there is room, to supply two to five bushels for storing, besides what will be used during the fall.

Beans. The dwarf beans are at their best for only a few days. Each planting should furnish four or six pickings.

Thus, each planting of one variety will furnish beans in prime condition for the table for about two weeks. They are bought by the pint or quart and are usually planted the same way; the result being that they begin to get old and tough before they are half used up, and fewer of them are used than would be if the quality were good. The pole beans and lima beans continue to form pods for a long time, so that they can be had in prime condition from one planting, the latter lasting until frost. But if you should prefer pole wax beans to limas, make a second sowing of them at your mid-June planting.

Cabbage is one of those things likely to be overestimated when the garden is being planted. Two heads of the early varieties will make a meal for three or four persons. The first heads should be ready the first week in July. If it is used twice a week, during the month, which will be about as long as the first heads will keep before they begin to split, a dozen and a half heads will be plenty for the first planting for the family of four. A five-cent packet of seed sown at the same time these are set out will give a succession crop for use during August and the first half of September. Another packet of a winter variety sown in mid-June will furnish what will be required for the rest of the fall and for winter storing. Transplant a dozen and a half heads for the second planting and

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The garden that is well considered is a garden of regularity in arrangement, quantities and care. All of the allotted space should be utilized efficiently. Thus will it produce as it should and at the proper time

ASPHYXIATING THE FEBRUARY FOE

A Preliminary Preparation for the Great Spring Drive in the Garden—Liquid Bombardment of the Scale and Its Destructive Allies

ROBERT STELL

THAT eternal vigilance is the price of immunity from garden pests will be gainsaid by no one who has ever had much to do with growing things. Also, it is easier to prevent scale, fungi and harmful insects than it is to cure them, and for this reason winter spraying is one of the essential requirements for successful results after the real growing season begins.

Prominent among the pests that can and should be reached now is the San José scale, the bane of every fruit grower's existence. This parasitic growth, made up of clusters of greyish, round units hardly larger than small pin-heads, is often unnoticed until its damage has been done. It is a bark growth, and attacks not only fruit trees, but shade varieties and shrubs. Do not wait for its ash-like clusters to appear; whether its presence is suspected or not, spray, spray everything, and spray *now* with the lime sulphur solution.

Less dangerous than the San José, but nevertheless a menace to woody things, is the oyster-shell scale, so called from the resemblance its protecting shell bears to that of the bivalve of half-shell fame. It is especially partial to apple trees, where, although often unsuspected, it is a source of danger. The best cure for it is the lime sulphur spray which, like the other solutions mentioned in this article, can be obtained from any of the large seed houses.

Two other quite different growths which should be reached by the winter spray are the blister mite and the peach leaf curl. The former causes those brownish spots often seen on apple and pear leaves, and may be checked by spraying now or early in the spring with dilute kerosene emulsion. Winter spraying is also advised for the curl, using either Bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur solution.

No universal date can be set for this first dormant season pursuit of the scale and its destructive allies, but as a basis for calculation February 1st may be considered as the proper time in the latitude of New York. Then the trees have no leaves, flowers or fruit to be injured by the strong solutions which must be applied. Also, the germs or eggs, as the case may be, which must be destroyed are more



The large power sprayer, capable of really extensive work, may well be purchased by the local garden club and used as a community asset

force the spray properly to the upper parts of the trees. If Bordeaux mixture is to be used, the metal parts of the sprayer should be of copper.

Whatever type of apparatus is used, it must have good nozzles. Perhaps the best of these are the Vermorel and the Bordeaux. These throw the solution in an effective manner, but to keep them up to standard they must be thoroughly cleaned after use a point which applies, indeed, to all parts of the apparatus.

Before you actually begin to spray, mound up the tree and shrubs to be treated, so that the powerful solution cannot follow down the trunk or stems and injure the roots. Make a very thorough job, applying the spray to every part of the tree so that none of the scales or fungi can possibly escape.

The best kind of day for the work is a calm, fairly warm one, but if there is a wind blowing, work with it so that it will aid rather than hinder you. Spraying under any conditions is apt to be a more or less uncleanly job, as some of the liquid manages to find the operator's clothing as well as the trees. For this reason old clothes are the rule, and the hands should be protected with gloves.

After the winter spraying a second application for scale should be made late in March. The kerosene-soap emulsion is the best to use for this, and thoroughness is of course essential at all times.



The barrel type of apparatus can be mounted on runners for winter use or on wheels for moving about when the ground is bare



White flowers stand out most effectively against a dark background of trees

THE GREEN AND WHITE GARDEN

Suggestions for the Small Place Where Simplicity is the Keynote of the Color Scheme—Planting for Succession of Bloom and Balanced Effect

ELIZABETH LEONARD STRANG

THE white and green garden should be worked out with only white flowers or those tinged slightly pink. A touch of color is supplied by the golden stamens of the flowers. The foliage masses are to be of dark glossy green. Such a garden would be particularly attractive in the moonlight.

First let us assume that the owner of a small place, say 50' x 120', has planted his back yard with a frame of shrubs and a tree or two, in such a way that the drying yard is screened from the pleasure lawn, and the lawn framed by a soft mass of planting.

COLOR SUCCESSION IN A LARGE GARDEN

The trees might be yellow-woods with their white trunks and fringed white blossoms in May. In April there would be for shrubs the starry white *Magnolia stellata* and an occasional shad-bush at the back of the shrubbery. In the grass would be hundreds of white snowdrops and white grape hyacinths. Toward the end of April the pale ghost-like narcissus, Mrs. Langtry, would be particularly effective in the grass, and a few groups of early white tulips and creeping white phlox could be planted at the base of the shrubs. In May would be white lilacs, and pearl bush, *Exochorda*. Toward the front of the shrubbery would be *Spiraea Van Houttei*, which hangs so gracefully down to the ground, and *Deutzia Lemoinei*, a much more beautiful variety than the *Deutzia gracilis* ordinarily used. At this time the flowers in bloom would be the poet's narcissus, foxgloves, and the peonies, la Fiancé, single white with gold stamens, and *Marie Lemoinei*, double pure white. Along the north front of the house go ferns and foxgloves as suited to the shade.

In June there would be syringas, sometimes called mock orange, and madonna lilies. A bunch of the *Clematis recta*, fluffy white, would form a contrast in texture to the lilies. There is an early white dwarf phlox, *Arendsii* (var. *Grete*) blooms in June.

In July white altheas would be in bloom among the shrubs and some white phlox at the front, the early variety, Miss Lingard, which has an inconspicuous violet eye. Shasta daisies and the white variety of *Campanula persicifolia* would also look well in such a situation.

In August there would still be white altheas among the shrubs, and later white phlox, Frau Buchner, dwarf, and Independence, tall. *Chrysanthemum uliginosum*, with its daisy-like flowers supported on a tall stalk like a hardy aster, will be effective.

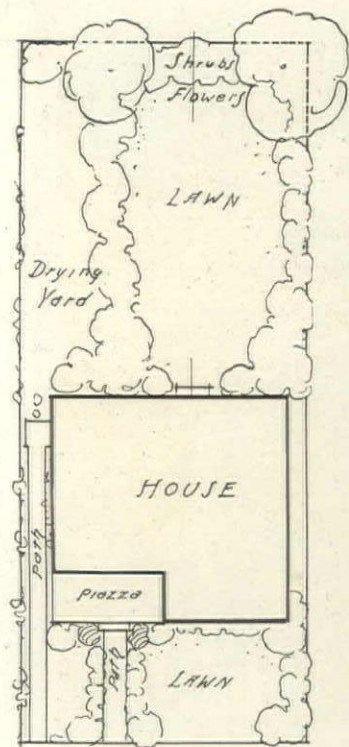
In September and October *Clematis paniculata* could trail over the shrubs. Japanese anemones, single white with golden centers and fluffy white *Boltonia asteroides* would give the effect.

In November there would be only some creamy white late chrysanthemums. Perhaps ten or even five of each of the flowers mentioned would be needed to carry on the succession of bloom. They would be planted, of course, with each kind in a mass by itself, and not scattered spottily along the border. In placing them, remember that the effect for each separate month must be studied carefully.

THE SMALL GARDEN

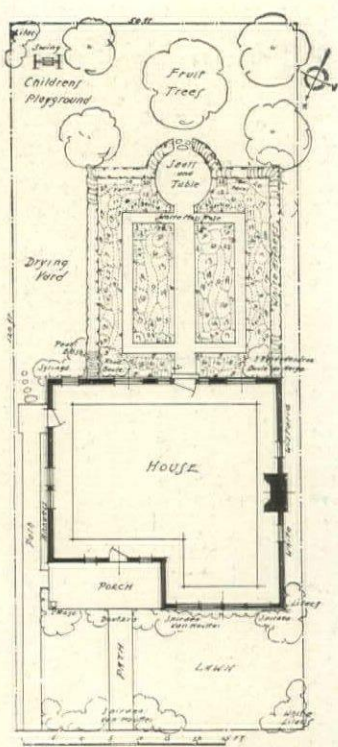
Now let us suppose that there is to be a little flower garden—about as much as the mistress of the house could take care

HOW A GREEN AND WHITE GARDEN SHOULD BLOOM



A small place where shrubs screen the drying yard from the lawn and are intrinsically decorative and attractive

Herbaceous Perennials	Shrubs	Bulbs	Annuals
APRIL 1 <i>Arabis alpina</i> rock cress 2 <i>Phlox subulata</i> alba white creeping phlox	<i>Magnolia stellata</i> starry magnolia	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> Hyacinths, single Roman Tulips, early white <i>Fritillaria Meleagris</i> , alba <i>Muscari botryoides</i> alba Narcissus, Mrs. Langtry.	
MAY 3 <i>Iberis sempervirens</i> evergreen candytuft 4 <i>Papaver nudicaule</i> alba Iceland poppy, white 5 <i>Viola cornuta</i> alba white tufted pansy 6 <i>Iris orientalis</i> , Show Queen 7 Peonies, 8 <i>Digitalis gloxinæiflora</i> alba	<i>Deutzia Lemoinel</i> Syringa, lilac Marie le Graye, sin- gle white	Darwin tulips La Candeur, white turns rose <i>Narcissus poeticus</i> poet's narcissus	
JUNE 9 <i>Galium Mollugo</i> 10 <i>Lilium candidum</i> 11 <i>Clematis recta</i> herbaceous clematis 12 <i>Chrysanthemum maxi-</i> mum Shasta daisy 13 <i>Phlox Arendsii</i> Grete, dwarf white	<i>Rhododendron hybrid</i> Boule de Neige <i>Philadelphus coronarius</i> mock orange <i>Exochorda grandiflora</i> pearl bush <i>Spiraea van Houttei</i> Van Houtte's spiraea Moss rose	<i>Lilium candidum</i> madonna lilies	Candytuft Sweet alyssum Pure white stock White nicotiana All these last until frost
JULY 14 <i>Gypsophila panicu-</i> lata baby's breath 15 <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> pearl 16 <i>Phlox suffruticosa</i> Miss Lingard, white	<i>Althea</i> , rose of Sharon Jeanne d'Arc, pure white	<i>Lilium speciosum album</i> white Japanese lily	
AUGUST 17 <i>Chrysanthemum uligi-</i> nosum 18 <i>Phlox</i> , hardy In dependence, white 19 <i>Phlox</i> , hardy Frau A. Buchner, white, dwarf	<i>Althea</i> , rose of Sharon Jeanne d'Arc, pure white	<i>Hyacinthus candicans</i> summer flowering hya- cinth	
SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 20 <i>Boltonia asteroides</i> False chamomile 21 <i>Anemone Japonica</i>	<i>Clematis paniculata</i> Japanese Virgin's bower	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i> al- bum white autumn crocus	



The same place elaborated for a small green and white garden connecting directly with the house on its main axis

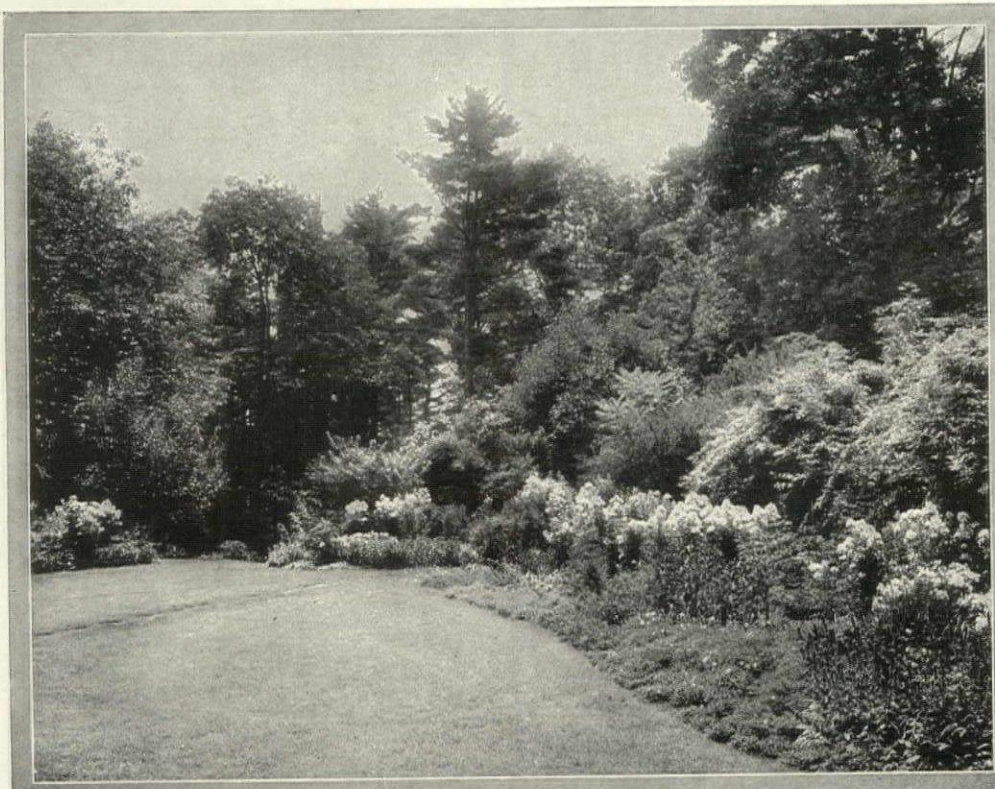
of herself. Such a little garden as the one illustrated was actually taken care of last summer by a busy mother of my acquaintance, with only a man to help occasionally with the rough work. This one measures about 35' x 40', and its construction would not be difficult. The beds should be prepared with 2' of good loam, well enriched with barnyard manure, and top dressed with bone meal, wood ashes and nitrate of soda. The walks should be edged with 7/8" boards 5" wide, set on edge, sunk in the ground and secured by pegs. This is to keep the soil from getting into the paths. Before they are set in place they should be stained dark brown, both to preserve the wood and for the sake of appearance.

The numbered plan and the accompanying list show how the planting would be arranged in such a garden. The hedge is of single white altheas. The flowers resemble a hollyhock, last a long time and are very attractive. Inside the garden, for borders and edgings to creep irregularly over the walk, are used *arabis*, white creeping phlox, hardy candytuft, white Iceland poppies and white *Viola cornuta*. The last two bloom both in May and September.

The tall things placed at the back are lilies, foxgloves *Clematis recta*, *Chrysanthemum uliginosum*, and boltonia. The clematis and boltonia will need staking. The pure white rhododendron *Boule de Neige* fills the corners and two white moss roses are used for accents. The other things are of

medium height and are placed in such a way that the early and late things are well distributed and no large gaps are left without bloom at any season of the year. To illustrate: in foxglove, iris and peony time, the masses of those flowers will be so well distributed that the garden appears to be completely filled with them; later on, in phlox time, it will appear filled with the masses of phlox, and later on with Japanese anemones and boltonia. Clouds of finely flowered things like *Galium gypsophila* and *Clematis recta* are distributed in a well-balanced manner throughout the garden. The iris is placed next to it, as its long, thin leaves need some softening. The lilies and Japanese anemones are in long drifts down the length of the garden and across the ends. The other things are worked in in masses not large enough to leave large bare spaces when they are not in bloom. The idea of planting in masses is to repeat those masses often enough to make the bloom appear well distributed throughout the garden, but the masses are not large enough to overbalance the rest of the garden. No absolute rule can be laid down as to the number of plants to put in a mass; it depends entirely upon the size of the garden.

The dark green foliage is used to set off the white to the best advantage; the dark, glossy green of the rhododendron, the peonies, the rose geranium and ferns will do this. The whole effect should be one of contrast. (Cont'd on p. 64)



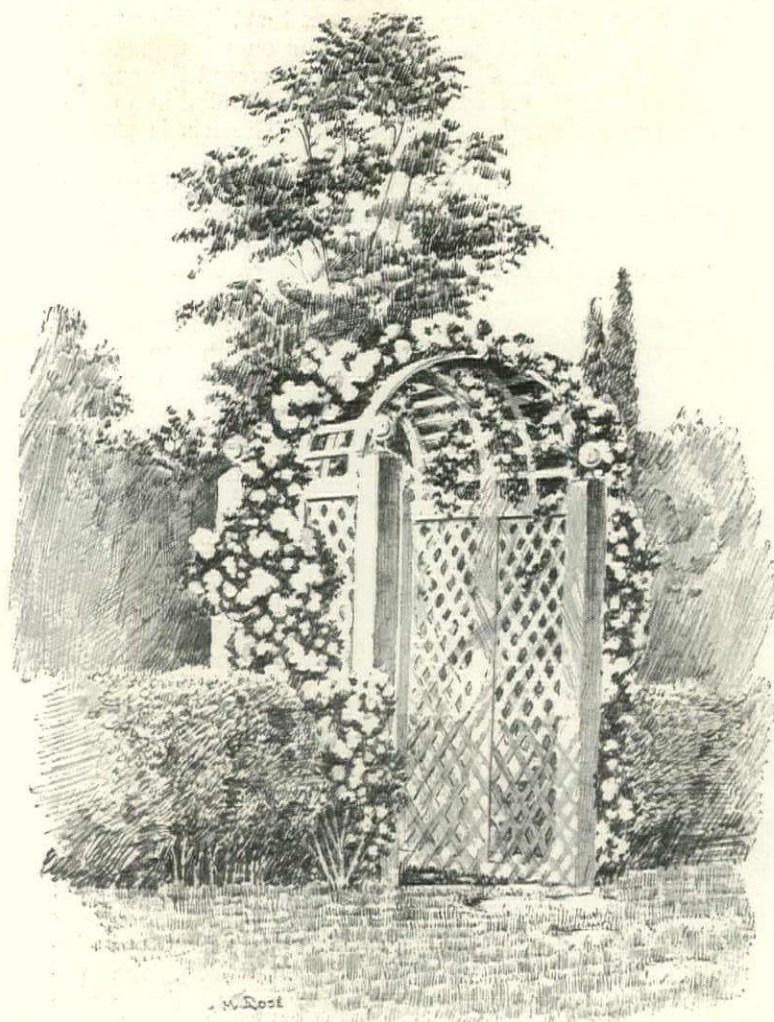
A border of white phlox effectively massed against the trees and shrubs at the back of the lawn



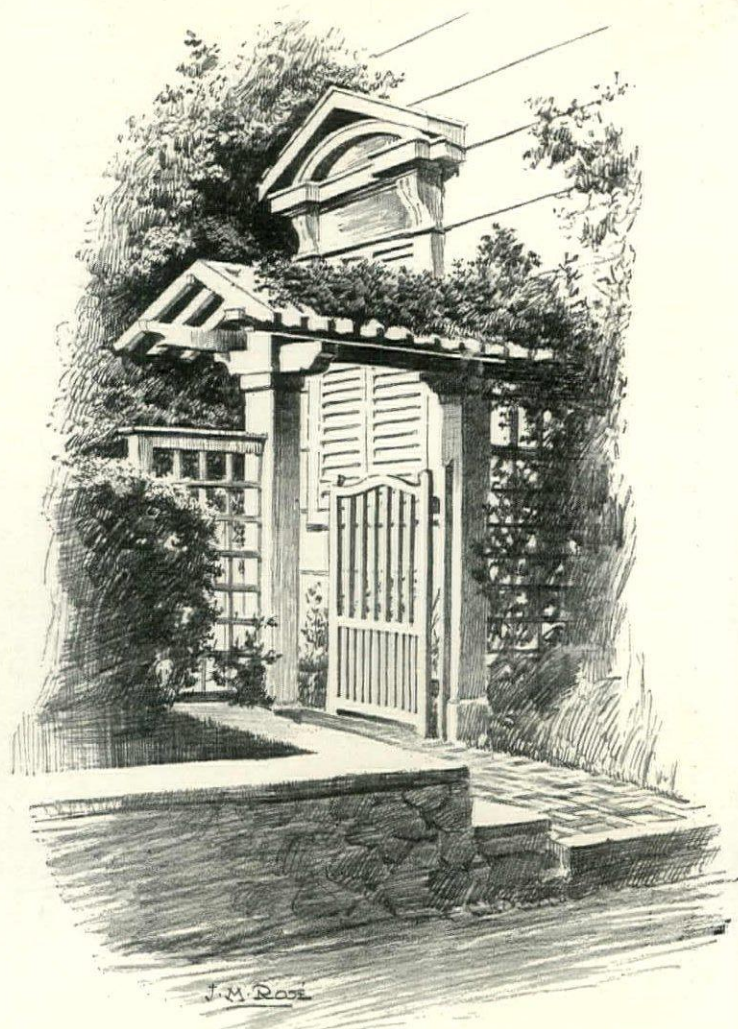
A quaint, old-time air lingers about this painted arch and simple gate. It suggests box-bordered, trim gravel walks, rose gardens, old-fashioned flowers with old-fashioned names, and dainty ladies lingering there



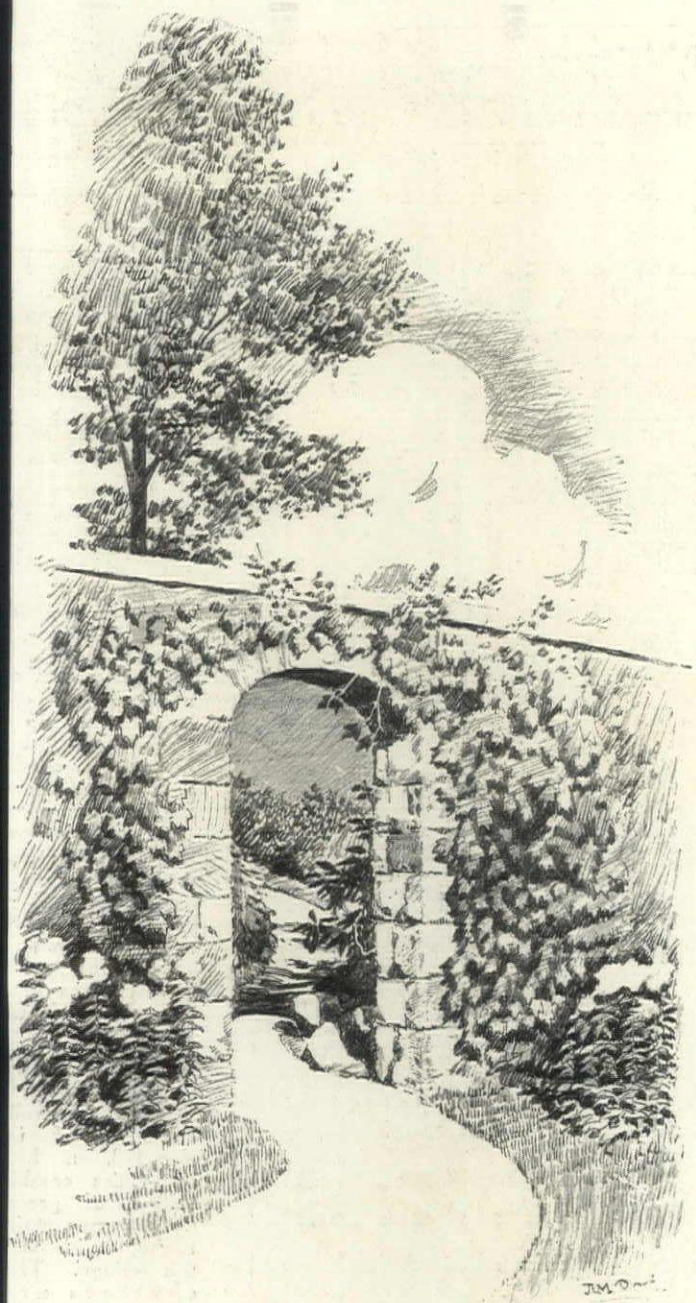
Reviled and misused as it often is, nothing gives so natural an effect as rustic treatment. Even though the workmanship be good, the gardener should see that the gateway be covered with vines and shrubbery



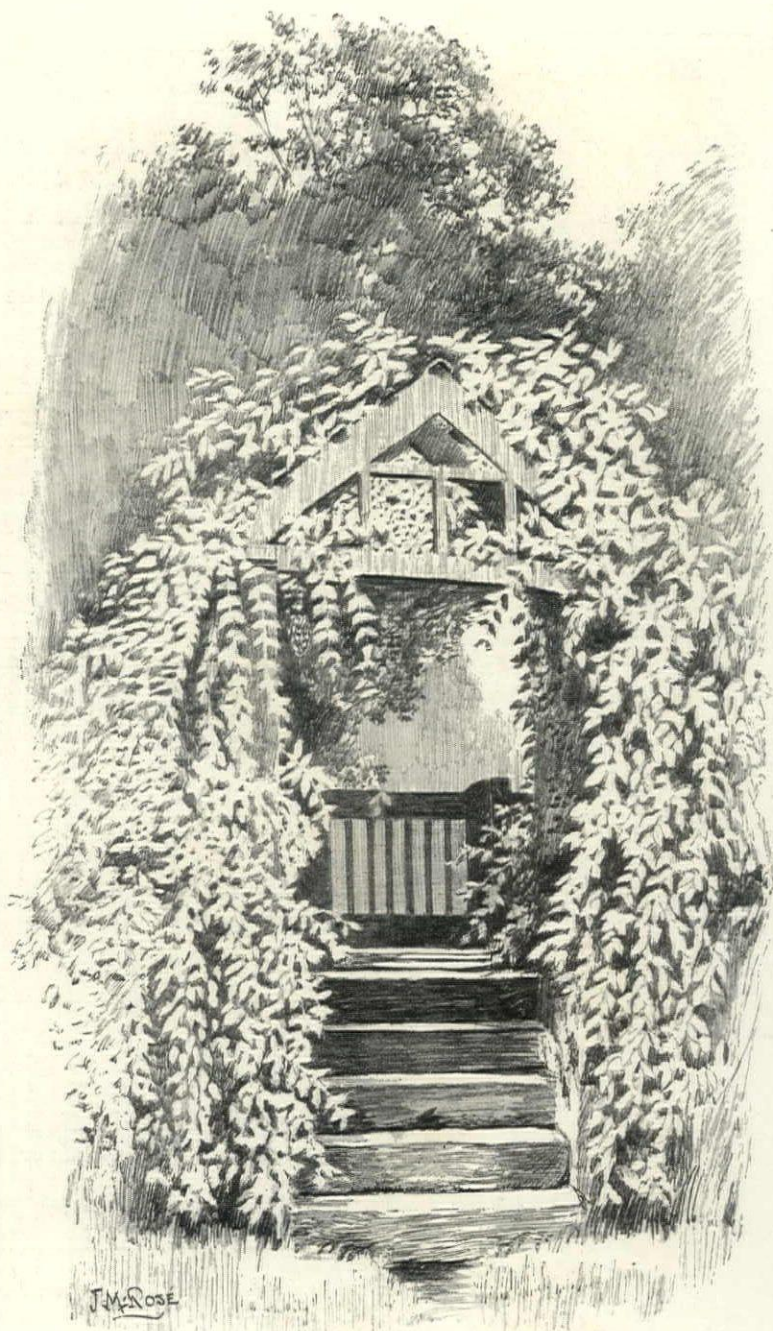
The latticed gateway presupposes an arch of ramblers, as here, where the gate, banked on each side with a trim privet hedge, forms a quaintly quiet transition between the noisy workaday world without and the peace of the garden within



In their lines gates typify the garden and the garden's owner. They are part of a scheme which makes the house and garden one. This roofed gate and its high lattice are in keeping with the architecture of the house and suggest the garden



The gate should frame a glimpse, should hold out to the visitor a suggestion of those beauties that are to come. Here the high wall secludes the garden, the gate framing in sombre richness a vivid glimpse of color



What the vestibule is to the house, the long bowered gateway is to the garden—a transition point, a spot to stop, to rest, that the garden may be entered quietly. That is just the atmosphere given by this Japanese gate

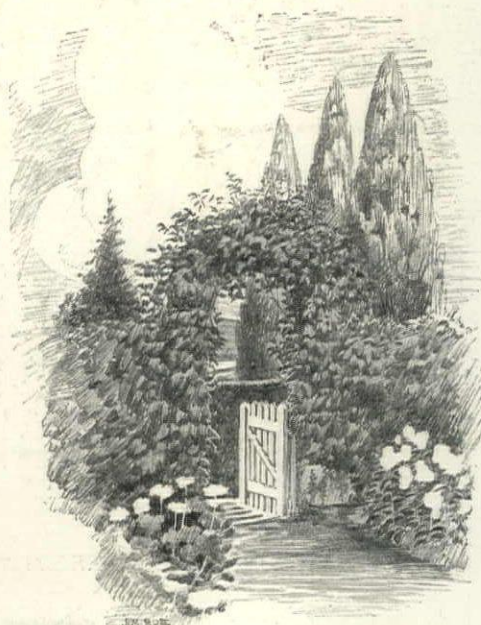
GATEWAYS TO THE GARDEN

Types That Symbolize the Garden's Spirit at Its Entrance

Drawn by Jack Manley Rose



All the dignity of substantial construction and quiet unobtrusiveness lingers about this gateway. Although modern and Craftsmanship, a few seasons' weathering will give it the old-world touch of the English lych gate



An intimate entrance, this, with just enough of the man-made gate and the nature-made arch to give a suggestion of the garden beyond. It is a type suitable for the small garden, representing but little labor



In designing the house the architect took full cognizance of the possibilities of the woody knoll on which the lot was situated, and in coloring, the house is distinctly "woody," and in roofing, high pitched, to carry out the lines of the natural contour of the knoll



The house was so placed on the lot that as many rooms as possible faced south, resulting in a plan which necessarily sacrificed hall space

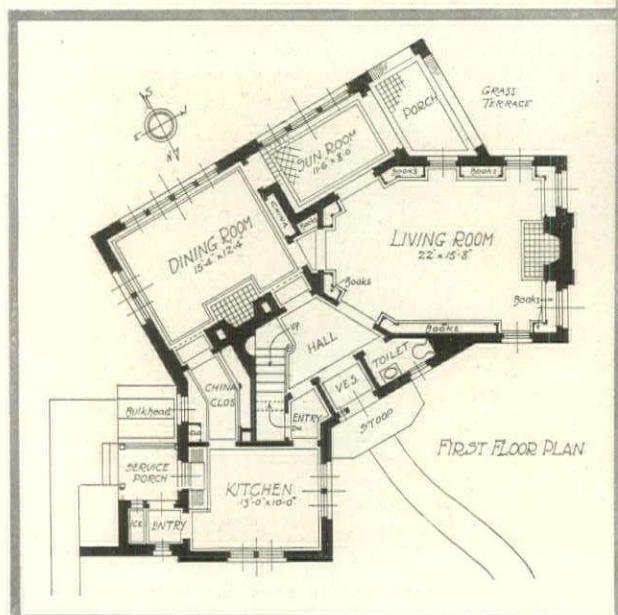
The possession of a magnificent old heirloom—a 17th Century oak table in splendid condition—determined the character of the dining-room and its furnishings. The chairs are stained a grey-brown to match both the table and the woodwork. Brown tones prevail throughout.

A brownish, rough-faced brick veneers the walls. The roof is shingled, a hit-and-miss combination of green and brown staining it in with the foliage. The shutters are stained brown, a contrasting note being furnished by the ivory-painted sash.



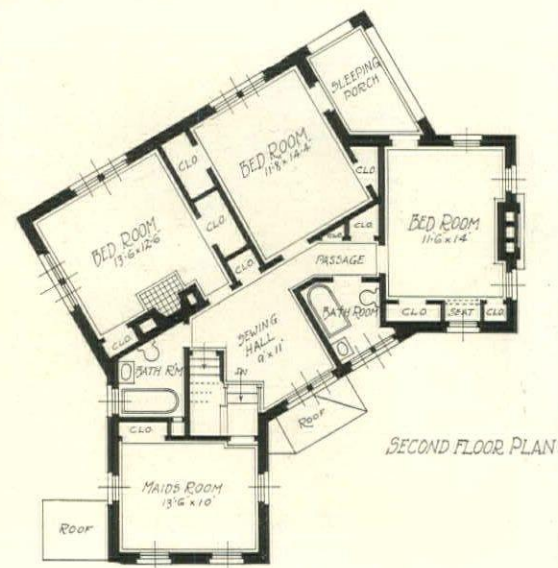
A glimpse of the living-room fireplace

The unusual shape of the plan gave plenty of closet room upstairs. The hall is large enough to form a comfortable sewing-room



THE RESIDENCE OF THE MISSES WILCOX AT NEWTONVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

Frank Chouteau Brown,
architect



THE WAY DAVENPORT, IOWA, DID IT

Beautified the City Through Its Back Yard and Successfully Solved a Difficult Problem—A Citywide Contest That is Practicable for Many Other Communities

O. R. GEYER

WORKING on the theory that a city is as beautiful as its back yards and alleys, Davenport, Iowa, a city of 40,000, believes it has solved many of the problems that attend the usual city beautiful campaigns. Incidentally it has introduced a new spirit in municipal circles, and the result has been that the city beautiful question has become the most important issue in scores of smaller municipalities throughout a wide territory, and, in fact, throughout the entire state of Iowa.

One out of every six of Davenport's inhabitants has joined hands in what is probably the biggest yard and garden contest in the country. Annual prizes aggregating \$500 have proved sufficient to arouse the keenest anxiety as to the appearance of hundreds of back lawns and alleys throughout every quarter of the city. Perhaps the principal reason for this anxiety is one of the rules of the contest which forbids the awarding of a prize to any person whose alley is not thoroughly cleaned.

HOW THE MOVEMENT STARTED

The contest, launched three years ago by members of the Rotary Club, has been the means of bringing about a closer spirit of co-operation in the municipal affairs which promises even more surprising results within the next few years. The plan has been copied in numerous Iowa cities and towns, the experiences of the Davenport gardeners forming the basis for an official State bulletin on city beautiful contests.

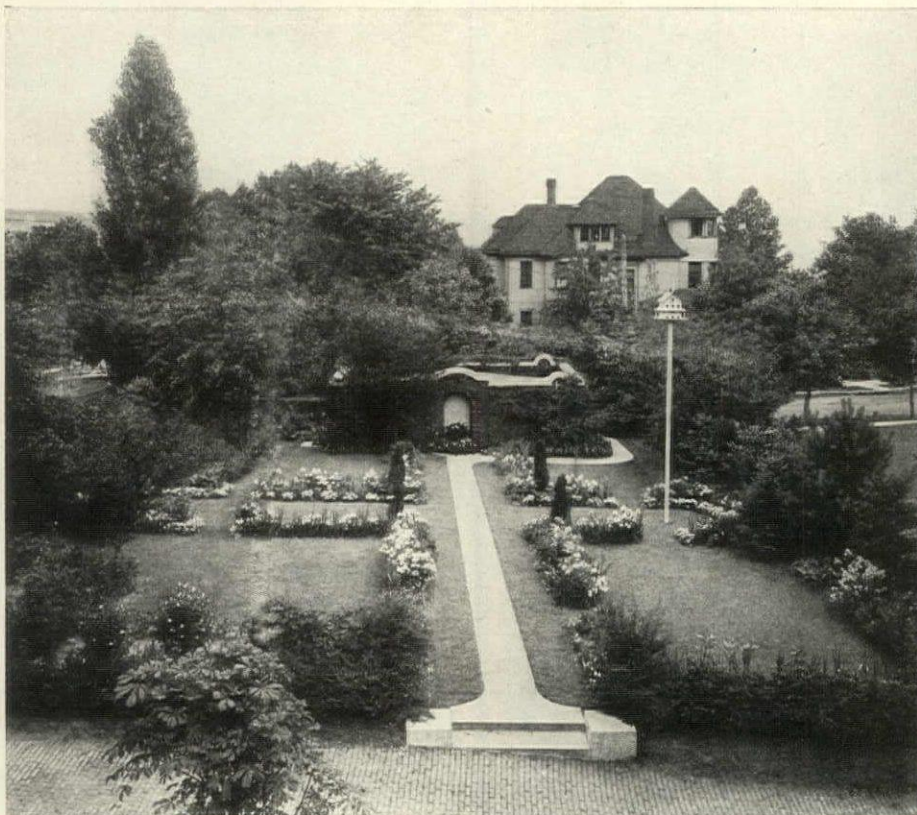
The first year, 1913, saw a promising start made when one out of every sixteen persons entered the contest. A year later

it had been increased to one out of every six inhabitants, a record which was equaled again this year. In this period scores of homes, many of which had become eyesores because of neglect and carelessness, have been beautified and improved until they stand out as the most impressive examples of what can be done when the city beautiful spirit takes deep root in a city. Not the least important feature of the contest has been the severe setback given the high cost of living in many homes.

Gardens have become the rule, and back yards which previously had served no other purpose than that of a dump for trash have been made to contribute an important share of summer food supply.

RULES FOR CONTESTANTS

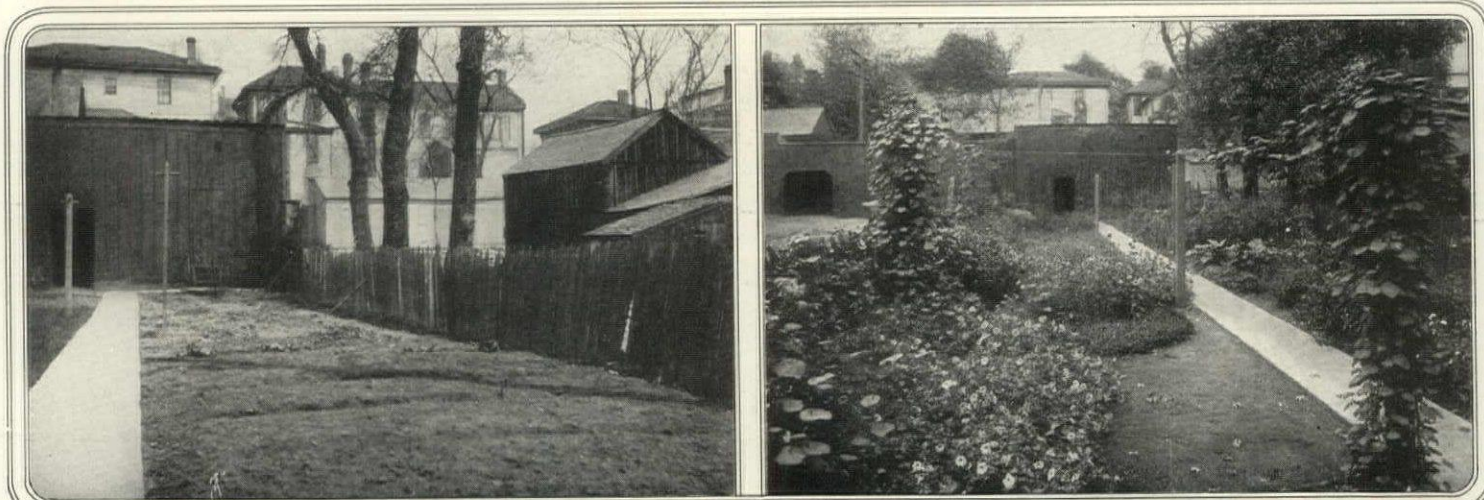
The contestants were divided into three classes, but the money prizes are restricted to those entrants who do their own work. Class One includes those persons who do their own work, Class Two, those persons who hire some one to do part of their work, and Class Three, all those who employ a permanent gardener. Members of the last two classes may compete for honorable mention awards, however, and the competition in these classes



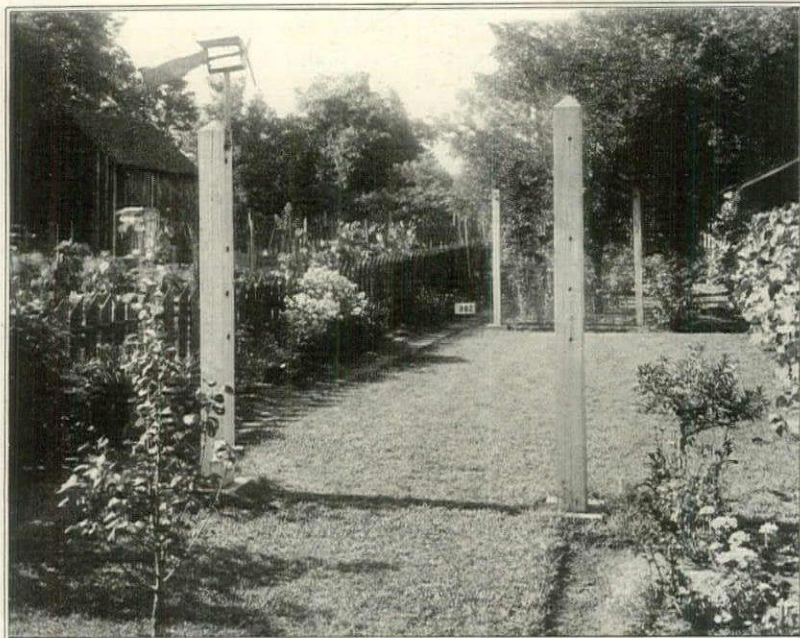
The contest was entered eagerly by rich and poor alike. Here is one of the honor award gardens in the wealthy section of the city

is almost as keen as it is in the first class.

Rotarians went out among the homes urging the families to join the contest. "You win if you lose," was the battle cry of a publicity campaign which continued without let-up throughout the summer, both in the newspapers and on the billboards. Other attractive slogans, "Be it ever so humble, make it attractive," and "Make your neighbor sit up and take notice,"



A typical down-town back yard in its original and subsequent conditions. The improvement is characteristic of what the contest has accomplished in a thoroughly practical way



A prize-winning vegetable garden that contributes materially to its owner's support

The campaign affected all the premises. Here a laundry drying corner benefited

Business and beauty were combined by a number of the enterprising merchants



had their effect in keeping in line those over-eager persons who early in the contest displayed a disposition to ease up or retire from the game. For two days every grocer in the city sent out with every order of goods blank entry cards for the big contest. This publicity campaign laid the foundations for the trebling of the number of contestants a year later.

THE PRIZE LIST

But a most important factor in keeping the many contestants at work was the prize list, ranging from \$25 to \$2.50. There were fifty-eight of these prizes, totaling about \$500. As members of the Rotary Club were not permitted to enter the contest for the cash prizes they found time between booster activities to compete with the millionaires for honorable mentions in the various classes.

A foresighted provision in the rules ordered that no prize be awarded to a person whose alleys were not kept in clean condition. Mayor Mueller was responsible for this provision, and he thought so much of it he offered a special prize of \$50 for the best kept back yard and alley. This offer brought on a contest which threatened to overshadow the yard and garden contests, and when the summer was over Davenport could have made claim to the title of having the cleanest and best kept alleys and back yards of any city in the country without much opposition.

If there were any who could not afford the seeds or shrubbery plants needed to convert their homes into garden spots, the money was promptly forthcoming from the pockets of the club members. The newspapers caught the spirit and throughout the entire season ran weekly articles of value on the various phases of landscape gardening. Gardening and landscaping became the two most popular pastimes in more than 1,200 homes. Particular stress was laid on the four fundamental principles of natural landscape beauty—the avoiding of straight lines, the planting of shrubs in masses, the keeping of an open front, and the softening of the line between the foundations and the lawn. The result was that the work of beautifying the lawns was carried on in a manner more or less scientific, a fact which can be attested to by the book dealers of the town who reported unprecedented demand for text books on gardening and landscaping.

In the spring the official photographer goes about the city taking pictures of the worst features of the yards and gardens entered in the contest. He is accompanied by the judges, who usually are members of the staff of the State Agricultural College and take this opportunity to gather the data needed later in the awarding of the prizes. Later in the summer, when vegetation of all kinds is in full bloom, the photographer makes a second trip about the city collecting pictures of the yards and gardens of every contestant.

Then comes a lull of several weeks until the judges can render their decisions, and the officials are given time to prepare for the announcement of the prize winners. The largest auditorium in the city is hired for that purpose, admission being restricted to those persons holding tickets. Even this method does not prevent the overcrowding of the theater each year by the eager, summer-worn contestants and their families. The prize winning yards are shown on a screen by the aid of colored slides, the judges making their comments on each yard and garden. Then follows the awarding of the cash prizes by the ten members of the "Beautiful Davenport" committee.

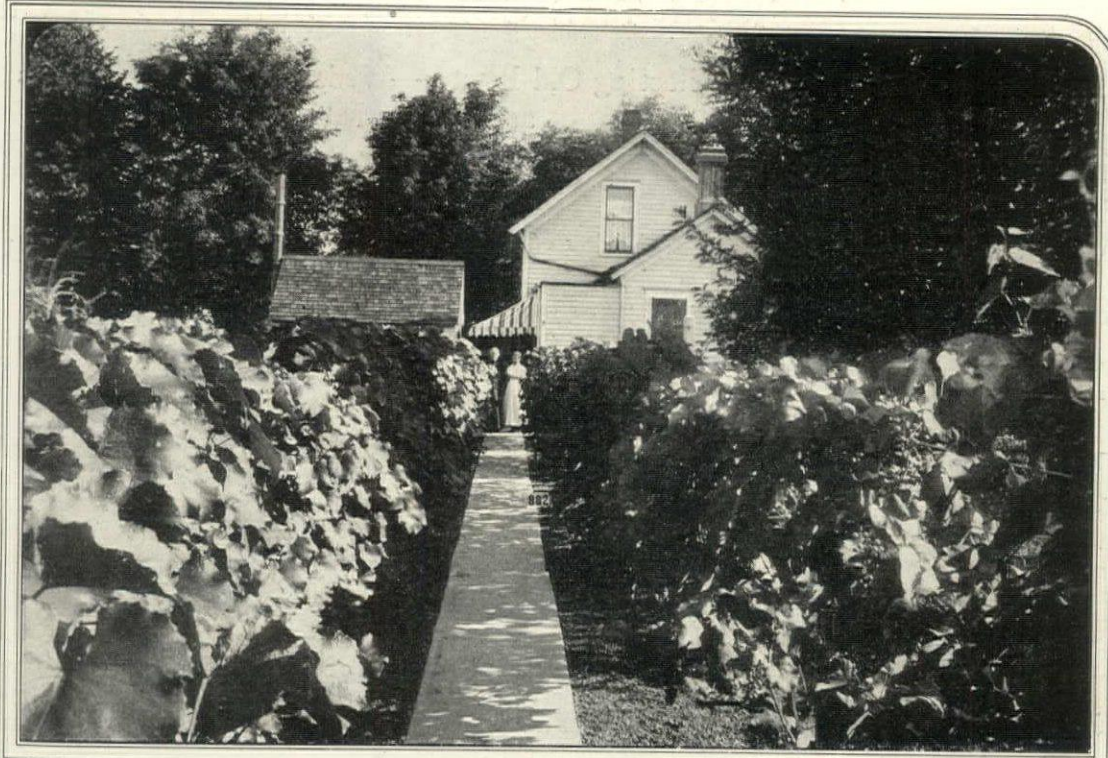
The large German population has made the work of the committee much easier than had been expected. No long arguments were needed to induce them to enter the contest, as most of them had been conducting contests of their own from year to year. It is to this section of the city that most of the prizes have gone, though the contests have become a vital factor in the life of every section of the city.

ADING THE FAMILY

Scores of families which had supplied their larder with vegetables through the agency of the grocery stores soon began raising their own vegetables. The average garden raised practically all the vegetables the family could eat in the summer, and many raised enough potatoes to last them through the winter.

Medium sized back yards have become valuable agencies in contributing to the support of many poor families. In all sections of the city, trees have been trimmed, grape arbors started, and clinging vines and shrubbery planted about the houses.

(Continued on page 78)

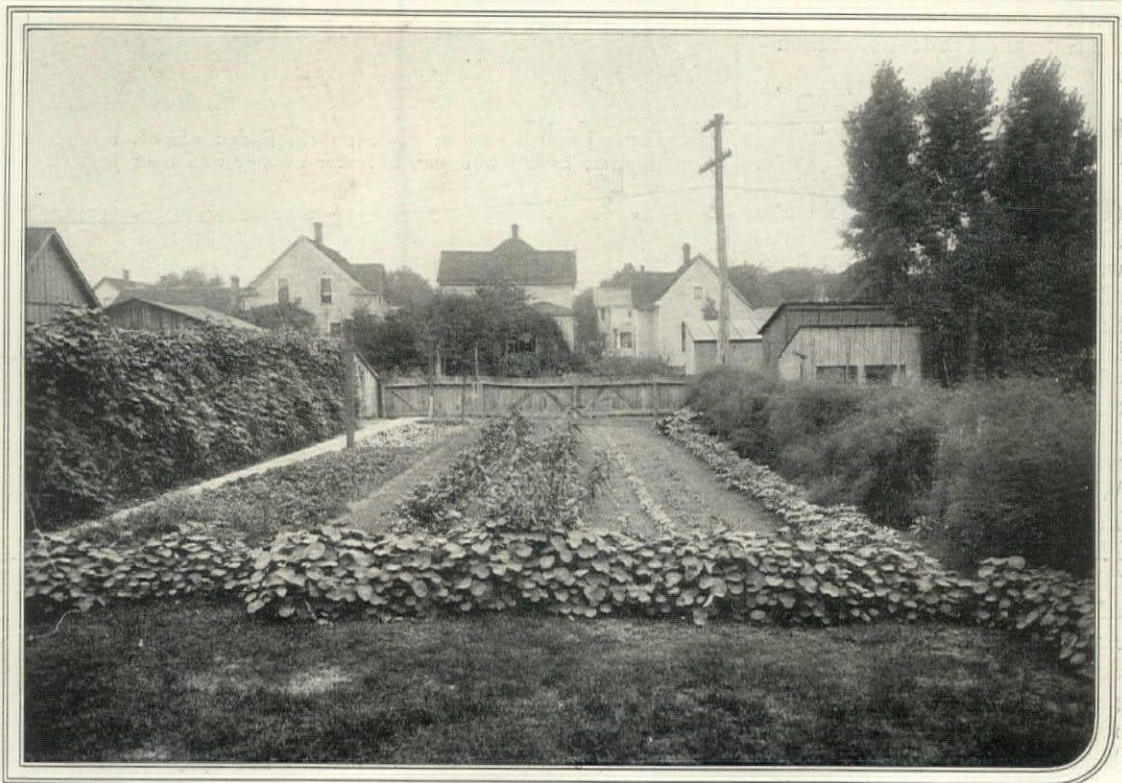


Luxuriant grape vines in perfect condition improved one yard and captured a prize



Even the secluded but neat back door was not overlooked by the awards committee

The logic of Davenport's slogan, "You win if you lose," appealed to all



FROM THE COLLECTOR'S NOTE-BOOK

Collecting Old Pewter—Wedgwood Jasper Cameos and Cameo Medallions

GARDNER TEALL

Readers of House & Garden who are interested in antiques and curios are invited to address any inquiries on these subjects to the Collector's Department, House & Garden, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Inquiries should be accompanied by stamps for return postage. Foreign correspondents may enclose postage stamps of their respective countries.



Black and white jasper medallion of Wedgwood origin



A portrait medallion of the twelve Cæsars series

THERE are many persons—some of them collectors—who ask what the fascination of old pewter can be, frankly declaring that to them it has no attraction. Perhaps to some the mention of pewter suggests battered up, dingy, leaden-hued objects of metal, more suited to bullets than to buffets. Again, there are those who, unacquainted with pewter lore, do not guess the wealth of historical interest that invests the subject.

Relics of any age, so damaged that they no longer command respectful attention, have no real excuse for perpetuation, unless some highly important historic association attaches to them, for surely mere age or antiquity is not a *raison d'être* with the sensible. Pewter in a state of dilapidation is no exception to the rule governing the forming of any collection of quality, and no matter what its antecedents, it should present good form to be worthy a place in the worth-while collection, if it is to be regarded with other than the sentiment bestowed upon a chipping from the Great Pyramid or a bottle of dust from Pompeii.

But truly fine pewter has attributes to justify its collecting. In the first place its decorative quality commends it to notice. Here, however, one must remember that an esthetic taste will recognize this, where one to which the artistic does not appeal will overlook it. Secondly, the story of old pewter, as recorded by Welch Massé and other authorities on the subject, authorities to whom the collector-student is bound to be indebted for much information, is one that lends entertainment to the pursuit of the hobby. In this article we will deal mainly with the outlines of the story of English pewter as serving best to introduce some of the facts that go toward making pewter worthy the time and the trouble taken to collect it.

A few years ago a "rage" for old pewter swept over England and America, following a notable exhibition (the first of its sort) held at Clifford's Inn, London. This was in 1904. To be truthful, one must record the "slump" that followed a few years later. But the true collector who had taken up with pewter remained loyal and enthusiastic, and with the appearance of such works as Welch's "History of the Pewterers' Company" and Massé's "Pewter Plate" and "Chats on Old Pewter," also of Gale's "Pewter and the Amateur Collector," (a book dealing chiefly with American pewter) there has been a revival of interest in the subject which is becoming permanent.

English pewter was much simpler than the pewter made in other parts of Europe. This latter often attained to an ornateness from which, fortunately, the pewter of England of the best period is free. The manufacture of pewter in England was governed by the strict rules of the Pewterers' Company, which as early as 1503 made it compulsory for the pewterers of England to mark their wares, just as the French pewterers of Limoges had been compelled to do a century earlier. Some of the early English pewter was marked with the Tudor (heraldic) Rose with Crown above, although the Rose and Crown is to be found on Scottish and on some Flemish pieces also.

INDIVIDUAL MARKS

As for the individual marks of the pewterers, these marks were called *touches*. Each pewterer was compelled to have his separate touch, which was recorded at the Pewterers' Company halls by impressions struck on sheets of lead. Nearly all the plates of touches in London so formed prior to 1666 were destroyed in the Great Fire, which also destroyed nearly all the records, although some of the audit books of the Company,

dating from 1415, were saved. However, on the lead plates that have survived we find some 1,100 pewterers' touches impressed. The earlier touches were somewhat smaller than those of later date; some of them, in fact, were tiny. The mark X on old English pewter was only permitted on metal of extra quality, as one may learn from one of the Company's rules of 1697, which gives notice that "none may strike the letter X except upon extraordinary ware, commonly called *hard mettle ware*." The various instances of misdeeds on the part of pewterers who tried to evade the regulations kept the Company busy for several centuries. The very last regulation of the Pewterers' Company concerning touches directs "that all wares capable of a large touch shall be touched with a large touch with the Christian name and surname either of the maker or of the vendor, at full length in plain Roman letters; and the wares shall be touched with the small touch." A penalty of one pence per pound was exacted from those pewterers who neglected to observe this rule.

While all the facts concerning the marking of old pewter should be diligently studied by the collector, as he gathers them from this source and from that, and will prove of great help, be of interest and



Some English pewter pieces; dish, lidded alepot, tall pepper, lidded tankard, baluster pepper and beer jug



English pewter triple-reed plates by R. Moulins (1876), candlesticks, and measures with marked lids by James Tisoe

will lend zest to collecting, the reader must remember that much imitation old pewter has been fabricated with intent to defraud. However, such "fakes" (many of them are very attractive!) usually unblushingly bear upon them the ear-marks of their spurious nature, and the collector soon comes to have command of the knowledge necessary to detect such reproductions.

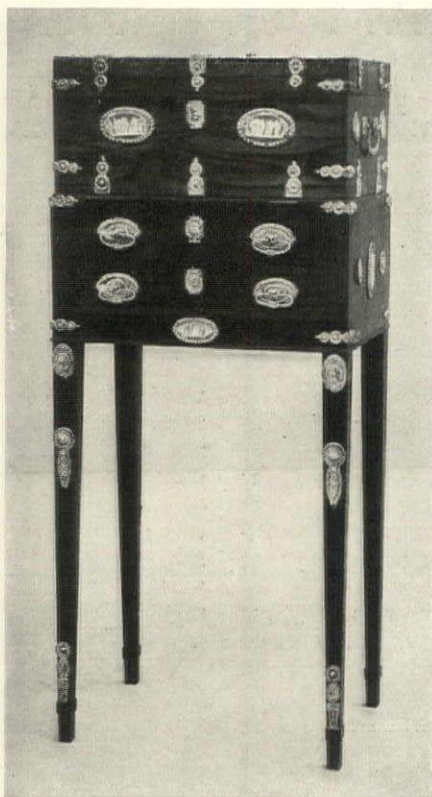
The material of old pewter is variously compounded. Old fine pewter consisted of 112 pounds of tin to 26 pounds of copper, or—in place of the copper—of brass. Again, a fine, hard resonant mettle was made of 100 parts of tin to 17 of antimony. Distinguished from the fine pewter was common pewter—or "trifle" pewter, as it was called. This was made of 83 parts of tin to 17 parts of antimony, or with slight variations of 82 parts of tin to 18 parts of antimony. These various alloys are susceptible of a high polish and of retaining it well under ordinary circumstances for a usual period. This pewter, too, has a good measure of hardness and possesses durability.

Britannia metal must not be confused, as often it is, with the real pewter. It is a late 18th Century invention of tin, antimony, copper and zinc. Massé says of Britannia ware: "As it was found that Britannia metal could be fashioned on the lathe by the process called 'spinning' more readily than could pewter, the new alloy began at once to oust the other, and the ousting became more complete when, later on, it was found that Britannia metal could be electroplated."

However, the general use to which pottery and porcelain, tinware and enamel attained had come to have much, too, to do with banishing pewter from general use, though it remained longer in favor in Scotland than in England. "A whole garnish of pewter," such as a lady of 1487 bequeathed to one of her heirs, no longer came to be deemed fashionable. The master pewterers suffered and found themselves forced out of their trade, as time went on.

THE INROADS OF POTTERY

With the waning of pewter vast quantities of it were melted up for solder and for other purposes, which accounts for the scarcity of really fine old pieces. Indeed, such articles as pewter spoons are exceptionally rare, not, as some suppose, because they were so small, but because they were especially serviceable to the traveling tinkers, who could convert them into solder. The English pewter spoon was seldom a small affair, if ever it descended in scale to the size of a dessert spoon. In passing it is well to call the collector's attention to the fact that pewter spoons are imitated and often placed before buyers as antiques. One needs especially to familiarize himself with the shapes of the bowls and of the handles of the English ones and other minutæ in order to determine intelligently the authenticity of a piece of pewter of this sort. Other objects are much more common, and ten genuine English pewter spoons would form a goodly collection, considering their exceptional rarity.



Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art
A drawer-and-chest cabinet, embellished with Wedgwood Jasper

The London pewterers guarded their trade secrets jealously. They permitted no outsiders to loiter and to watch them at work. As the various molds for pewter objects were made at great expense, it was the custom for the guilds of the Pewterers' Company to own these and to let them out. This accounts for the various standard shapes of articles made by quite different pewterers. Lists of such molds, dating as far back as 1425, have survived the vicissitudes of time and throw much interesting light on the subject. Let the pewter collector remember that pewter objects appear to have come into vogue as a substitute for silver, and that pieces of old pewter usually follow in form the shapes of the contemporary silver objects of like use. Indeed, a study of old English silver will prove of great help to the pewter collector in solving problems of chronology.

COLLECTING COSTS

One may not attempt to collect a whole garnish of pewter of a single period—a complete garnish consisting of twelve platters, twelve dishes and twelve saucers—but it is quite possible without an appalling outlay. On the other hand, unless it is a "find," one may have to pay \$40 or \$50 for a fine and authentic early English pewter spoon.

Whatever one collects in the way of old pewter of any period and of any country, it should be displayed by itself and not mixed with silver, glass and with other objects. As to what dealers sometimes call "silver pewter," let not the unwary collector suppose that it is more than pewter of a fine quality (if the object proves to be that!). Silver cannot enter into the composition of true pewter, as it takes 950° C. to melt it—while the tin, melting at 230° C., would volatilize too greatly to combine with the precious metal before the silver even reached the melting-point. Perhaps because the finest pewter takes a silver-like polish it was originally called "silver" pewter, without intent to mislead.

Another point worth remembering is that, although all sorts of objects have been fashioned of pewter (even a copy of the Portland Vase has been fashioned in this metal), the collector will find very few old English pewter teapots. Fully 85 per cent of the teapots passing as pewter are, I should say, either Britannia or Ashberry metal. Very early ecclesiastical pieces of English make are rare, too. As early as 1175 the Council of Westminster forbade the fashioning of church vessels of

pewter, as it was thought not sufficiently precious to be dedicated to such use. But in poorer communities exceptions must have been made, as we know of its use in churches in 1194. The Council of Nîmes (1252) and the Council of Albi (1254) in France had later to take up a like matter, then permitting pewter in the manufacture of objects for church use under certain restrictions.

Not only in early times—by the year 1290 Edward the First had accumulated 300 pieces of pewter of fine quality—but as late as 1820, when George the



The best English pewter is of simple design. Here are plates with touch-marks, and several sizes of baluster measures

(Cont'd on page 70)

HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?

Is It to Be Perennials or Annuals or Biennials This Year?—The Advantages of Each Type — Combinations for the Best Effects and the Least Labor

GRACE TABOR

IS it like the garden of contrary Mary, or is it less well ordered than that historic spot, with its cockle shells and neat comely rows? Does it run to bare spaces and to periodical fits of sulks, or does it grow sweetly and bountifully? Does it, in the last analysis, behave exactly as you would have it; exactly as a garden should behave, with plenty of flowers always in bloom from early spring to late fall, and no ugliness anywhere?

All gardens are supposed to be up to this ideal, of course; and all garden makers always plan to bring their own gardens up to it. But so many things interfere that one is perennially excusing this or that defect, and forever promising that it shall be corrected "next summer."

Now is the accepted time, however, right now is the time to go over the garden's deficiencies carefully, and correct them for *this* summer. Actual outdoor work is not possible, of course; but I venture to say that your garden may be all that you want it, this very summer, if you will start *indoor* work upon it now.

THE GARDEN ON PAPER

Map out now, therefore, a schedule for what is to be done when you can begin work out-of-doors. This is the first thing. Plan it so that each operation will come in logical order or sequence, and each thing will be taken up at the proper time to lead on to the next thing. For example, if something is to be shifted because it is not favorably located, or because a different color or type of flower is wanted where it stands, such transplanting should precede the planting of new material, even though such new material is going elsewhere—unless it is a peony or some early flowering plant which you purpose moving. If this is the case, it should have been done last fall; and must go now until next autumn.

Decide now what you can put there for this summer, in the place where the peony is to go when fall comes. This will avoid a bare, unfinished spot, even for a single season—which must always be guarded against. Let this something be an annual—a one-summer flower only. Then you will

not have a double shifting to do, when the autumn moving day finally arrives.

ANNUALS AND BIENNIALS

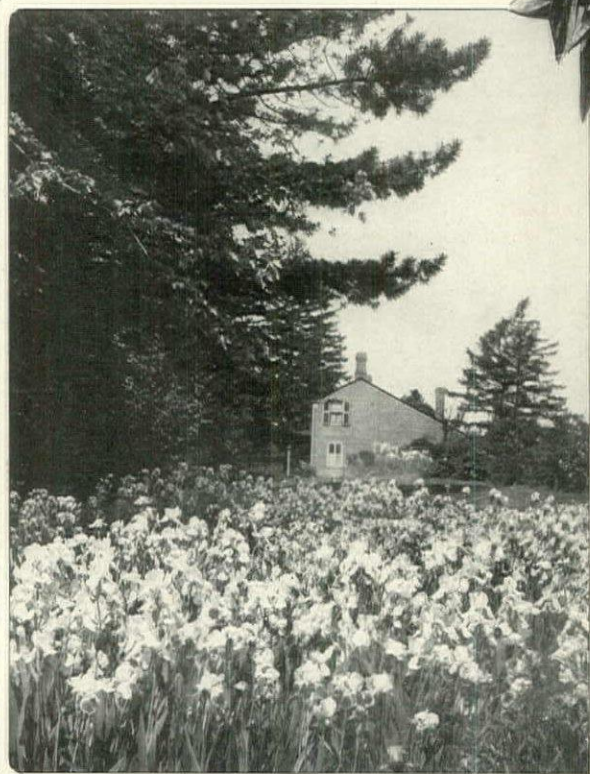
The mention of annuals brings me to a point which I want very much to emphasize so that there will be no doubt left regarding it. There is a class of plants that are neither annual nor perennial, which proves disappointing to the garden beginner who expects all plants to fall under one or the other of these two heads. These other plants are biennials—plants that grow from the seed one year, live through a winter, blossom the second summer, and then die out completely, as soon as their seeds are matured, and their life cycle thus completed. Their being hardy or tender has nothing to do with it; it is a matter quite independent of climate or outer conditions.

There are not many biennials commonly used in our gardens, and they are not a numerous class, anyway. But there are enough, and the ones that exist are sufficiently popular to cause a great many seeming failures. The seeds germinate, and the plants grow; but as the summer advances and no flowers appear, the gardener who is unaware of this peculiarity, believing possibly that he has sown an annual, gives it up as a failure, and next summer plants something else in its place—thereby destroying it just at the time when it is about to justify its existence. Then he tells his friends that he cannot seem to succeed with pinks, perhaps, or foxgloves, or whatever it may have been.

The same thing happens, only a little differently, if he has put the seed in the ground under the impression that it is a perennial which may not bloom until it has had a year in which to grow. In this case, he is satisfied to wait for the flowers until the second summer; but when the plant dies at the end of this time, and appears no more, he wonders what ailed it.

LEARN WHAT THE PLANTS ARE

Before it comes time to go at the garden actually, therefore, I would advise becoming thoroughly familiar with the things you purpose planting. Make sure that the annuals are annual, and that the perennials

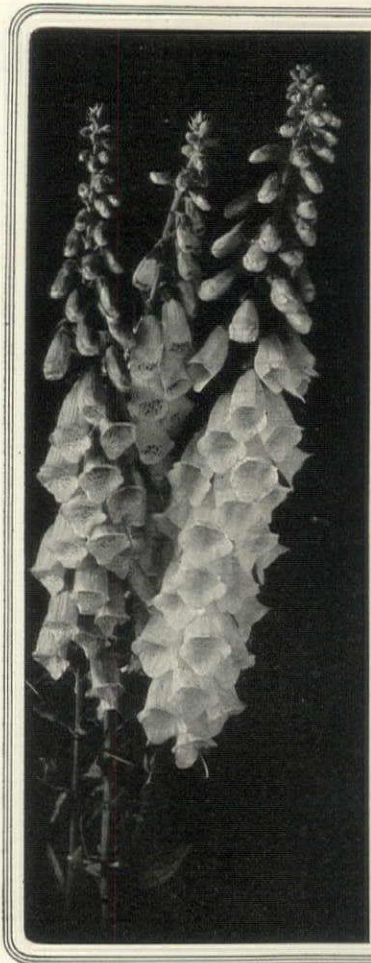


In this group are four of the five leading perennials: iris, peonies, larkspur and lilies

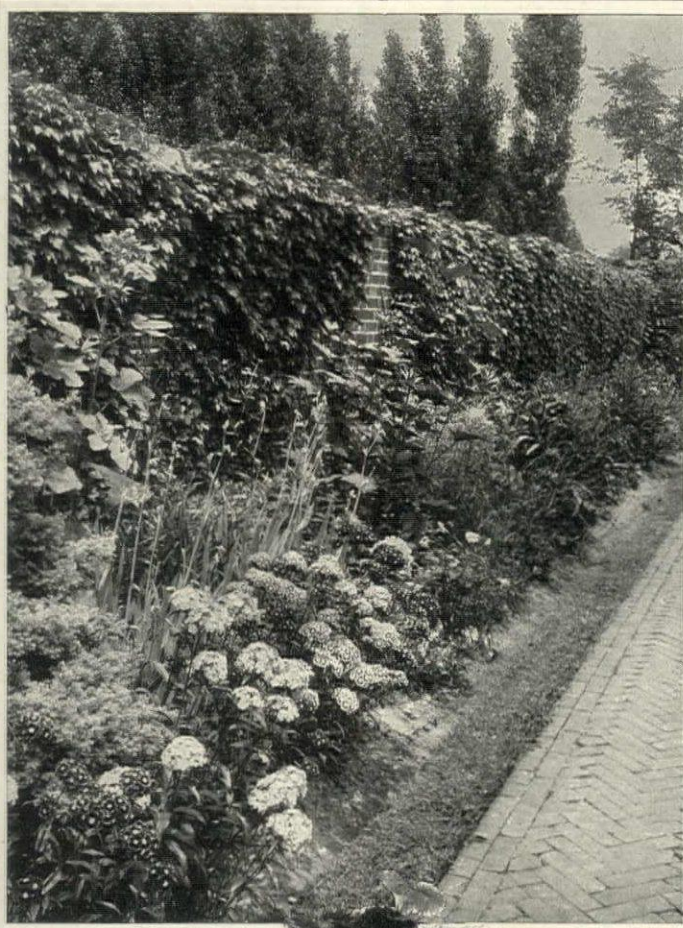
Iris can be planted effectively both in clumps or in field planting such as this

Lillies and larkspur make an excellent combination for the border of a garden of perennials

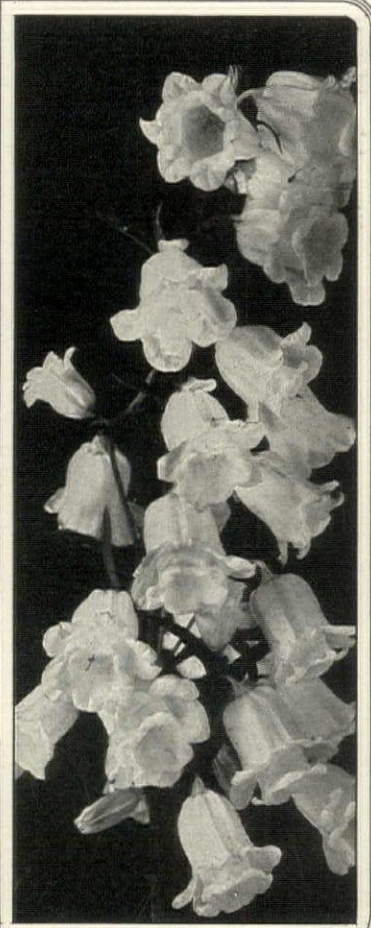




In this grouping are the four best biennials: foxglove, shown above, Sweet William and pinks in center, and Canterbury bells



Sweet Williams, which are spicy and refreshing, should be included in every garden for their odor. They make good border plants



Pinks, Canterbury bells and delphiniums make an exquisite combination. In white they are no novelty with the blue of the delphiniums



Pinks belong to the flowers that can be left out if there is no room, personal preference being the deciding factor in the matter

are going to stay with you forever and a day, and not just over one winter; and make sure, if you must have Canterbury bells and foxgloves, or any of the two or three other less popular biennials, that you have a place which you can set aside, where the seeds of each may be sown each year, at the proper time to provide young plants for the next year's bloom. This is really imperative; for though these plants usually seed themselves, these spontaneous seedlings cannot be depended upon. Unless they are fairly well grown little plants, they may not survive the winter; moreover, it is not unusual for the seeds to lie in the ground all winter before germinating. Which means that they will not arrive at their second and blooming summer until a year has elapsed. This is very apt to be the case with foxgloves, which fact does not matter in the least where they are naturalized, for in such a situation there will always be little plants of different ages, and thus always some of the proper age to supply flowers each summer. But in the garden borders one cannot allow space for such unproductive individuals.

I would not advise a garden of perennials, biennials, or annuals exclusively—except for a special place or under special circumstances. For one thing, each class has in it flowers which cannot be spared from the garden without a distinct loss; for another, all gardens require care, and it is nonsense to expect that anything can be put into the ground and forgotten, and yet go on doing its work up to the standard which care will maintain.

WORK IN A PERENNIAL GARDEN

The garden planted entirely with perennials does require the least care of any, it is true, or rather, it requires least thinking about and effort at the beginning of summer. Be not under the delusion, however, that a planting exclusively of perennials will let you off altogether from a fair amount of wholesome work if you expect to have a fair amount of flowers. All plants require care; and, as a matter of fact, some perennials look worse when neglected than do the more luxuriant annuals. For when they have blossomed they go

straight ahead with the formation of seed; and when the seed is formed, they proceed to scatter it; and then they are through for the summer.

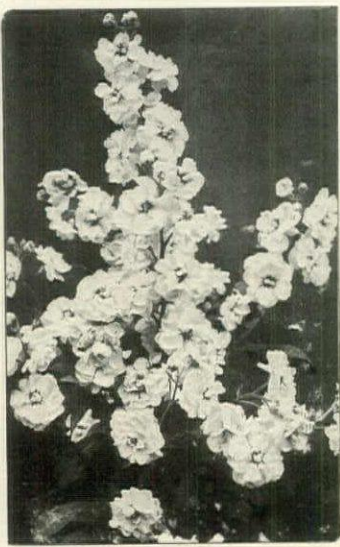
Yet I would always make the main planting of a garden of perennials, and select these for their extended period of bloom quite as much as for their intrinsic beauty. Then, with them

placed, bring in the annuals, or biennials, or both—selected to fit the situation as carefully as the perennials were selected, chosen also to harmonize with these, and to complement what they have begun. In this way only is it possible to have great quantities of flowers throughout the summer. Confining a planting to one class invariably results in gaps in the bloom, and though it is by no means essential to the success of a garden that there be flowers in it all of the time, few garden makers are satisfied unless there are.

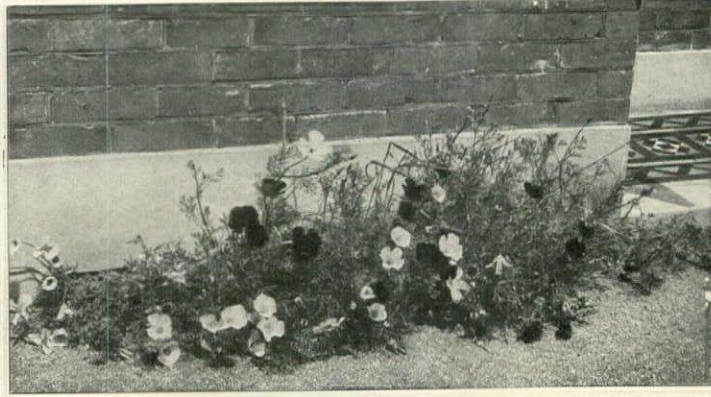
However your garden grows, I should say that it ought to have as its leading perennials iris, peonies, larkspurs (*delphinium*); lilies (*lilium*), and pyrethrums. To these I would add, from among the biennials, foxgloves, (*digitalis*) and Canterbury bells, (*campanulas*), and perhaps Sweet Williams or pinks, if there were room. These last are really perennials, but they produce flowers so poorly after the second summer that they are classed as biennials and treated as such. Then, of annuals, it would seem necessary to have stocks, poppies, snapdragons (these are not truly annuals but are treated as such, to get the best blooms), asters or dahlias—the latter only if there were a great deal of space—petunias, and zinnias, these to be in one color only, never in mixture. And if you are carrying out a color scheme there may be others that you will need; ageratum, if it is a blue garden, for example. This is really one of the most important flowers under such special circumstances.

FRAGRANT FLOWERS

Not much provision has been made here for fragrant flowers, which every garden ought to have in abundance. The stocks are deliciously sweet, to be sure, Sweet Williams are spicy and refreshing, peonies are delightful and iris is rich though



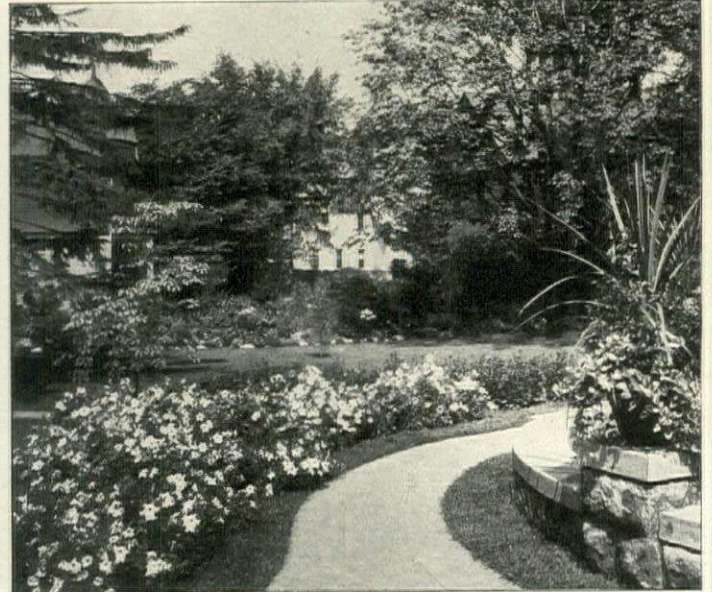
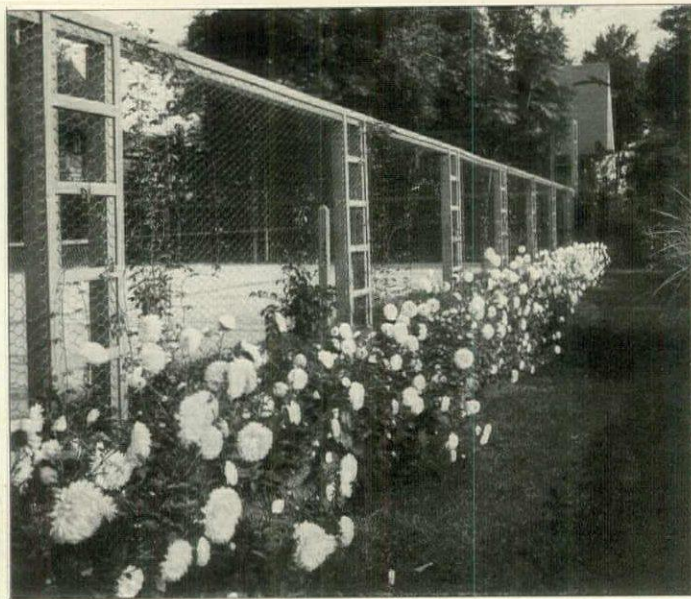
Stocks come in a considerable variety of colors, and their handsome blossoms, sometimes 2' above the ground, open in July



Poppies do well as a foundation planting in sandy or gravelly soil. In borders, they should be used as an edging. They are hardy and generally take sufficient care of themselves



The annual snapdragons in scarlet, pink, yellow and white are also July bloomers that deserve a conspicuous place in the garden



No old-time flower gives such satisfaction as the zinnia, but you must be careful in the selection of the seed

Asters still hold in favor among the perennials, and give the garden almost its longest and last touch of vivid color

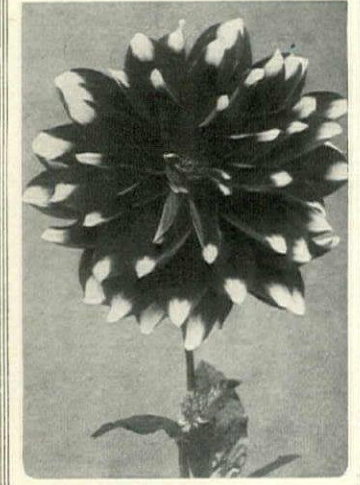
dainty and elusive; but flowers that are definitely fragrant though not at all showy, ought to make their way into every planting. Nothing surpasses lavender for pure sweetness. One or two plants of this, if no more, lifted in the fall and wintered indoors and returned to the garden every spring, are more than worth the trouble. They may be wintered outside, if an abundant protection is given them, though there is some risk in undertaking this. Lavender is easily

Because of their long stems and prostrate growth, petunias need a place in the garden that is fairly prominent

nials, being perennials and therefore permanent and important, must have their places decided upon first, and the other material must group around these—or up to them, as you choose to put it. But the two biennials chosen are quite as worthy of honor as any of the permanent flowers; so these must have their positions established accordingly.

Of course you may prefer to select other things than those suggested here, or your garden may already contain a different selection. But in either case, or a combination of the two, remember to make your garden harmonious. Consider carefully the heights of the plants, the colors of their flowers, and whether they come under the perennial, annual or biennial class. These are all important points which, properly considered, have much to do with ultimate success.

(Continued on page 66)



Of all the perennials, the dahlia is the most lordly. They need space, and for cutting, are without peer.

raised from seed, however, so plants that die may be replaced without serious loss.

The matter of combining these various plants is of course what decides how your garden will grow. The right combination will make it all that you want it; while the wrong grouping of them will leave it as badly off as ever, with just as many bare spots and opportunities for "sulking." Peren-

A LITTLE PORTFOLIO OF GOOD INTERIORS



The two rooms shown on this page are from the residence of H. P. Dillon, Esq., at Topeka, Kansas; Charles E. Birge, architect. The dining-room is finished in Flemish oak and hung with a tapestry in which the predominant note is blue. Decorations of blue and silver carry out the scheme. A carved Caen stone mantel adds interest

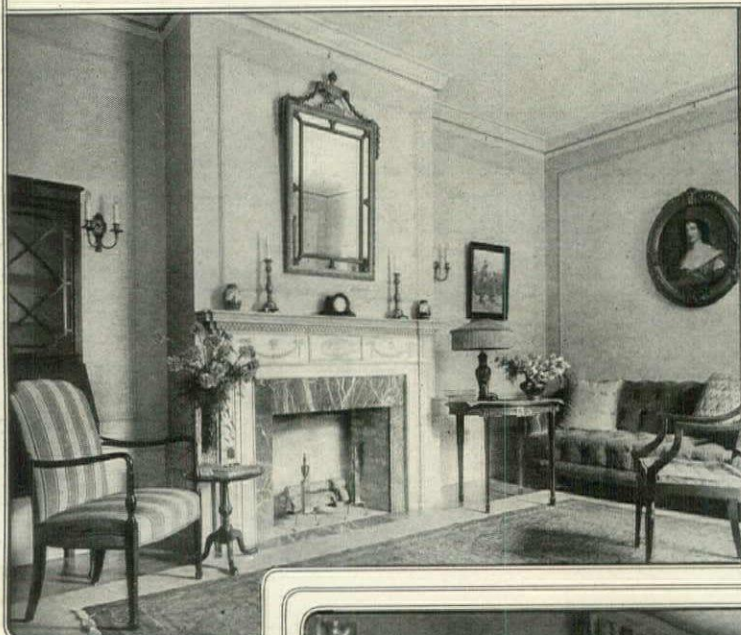
A square hall of panelled oak occupies the center of the house. Its generous fireplace and large chairs give an air of hospitality. Large north windows on the stair landing, with panel pictures from Arthurian legends, lend a cloistered lighting to the hallway and the balcony above





The hallway and bedroom shown below are from the home of E. W. Shields, Esq., at Kansas City, a house of Elizabethan lines in the restricted Country Club District. The owner, an Englishman, wanted a house with English atmosphere, and this picture of the early English baronial hall with its Flemish tapestries and appropriate furnishings attests to the success of the architect

Among the bedrooms is one finished in pale greys and dull blue with lighter touches of flowered chintz in the hangings. The doors at the farther side lead to a sleeping porch



To begin with, this was a small room in a New York apartment, and the owner wanted to create in it a sense of space. The walls tinted light and panelled with moulding, the few pieces of furniture well chosen and well arranged, the simple Colonial mantel and its fitting garniture, all contribute to the success of the room

Personality is in every angle of this room. It belongs to a golf champion, a domesticated golf champion at that. Hence the cups and the general air of comfort. Note the chintz smoke valance over the mantel shelf and the couches by the fireside





On this page three photographs show interiors of the home of J. G. Leiper, Esq., at Chestnut Hill, Pa.; Karcher and Smith, architects. The walls of the living-room are grey; the woodwork white

In the library the woodwork is white and the walls white with small red spots. Flowered chintz is at the windows. The built-in book-cases are conveniently located

Golden yellow predominates the color scheme of the dining-room. Again the woodwork is white, thus preserving a unity in these rooms. Silver lighting fixtures contrast with the mahogany furniture





Baldwin apples, with Wagners for fillers, were set out in the fourth orchard, where the whole surface of the ground was well cultivated

COUNTING THE COST OF FARMING—IV

The Beginning of the Four Orchards—How the Soil Was Prepared and the Young Trees Set Out—
The Problems of Labor and Cost

FLORA LEWIS MARBLE

BEFORE we decided what varieties of trees to plant we consulted Bulletin No. 113, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which gives a good general list of apples that will thrive in various localities. For more specific information about our own State we read Bulletin No. 106 from the Pennsylvania State College on the Apple in Pennsylvania, and the Orchard Primer by Prof. H. A. Surface, economic zoölogist for the State. This last valuable little book is published and largely distributed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Then we consulted the list of reliable nurserymen that is compiled by the State every year. These men guarantee their stock to be true to name and free from pests. Their nurseries are inspected by the State from time to time. We corresponded with several of them who were nearest to us, wanting to buy from a nearby point if possible, as there is less risk of root drying then than if the trees have to undergo a long journey.

The slope of our land is so good that all of the hillsides selected for orchards have plenty of sun, so we decided to grow only red apples, as they stand a better chance for good market prices than the green varieties. In the first, second and third orchards we planted the Northern Spy for the permanent trees, and in the fourth we set Baldwins.



Digging the potatoes was one of the early autumn tasks that occupied the time of men and horses

Many small fruit growers around the country, and some reliable nurserymen, advised the use of peaches for fillers, but we did not want to grow peaches as they are so perishable a crop. Others suggested dwarf pears for fillers, but it seemed to us that two fruit trees growing side by side must double the cost of spraying, because they would demand different sprays at different times.

We finally decided to choose some quick bearing apples as fillers, and bought the Wealthy to plant with the Spys, and the Wagner for fillers between the Baldwin trees. The Wealthy is described as being of vigorous growth, very hardy, and a prolific biennial bearer. Fruit medium in size, bright red and very attractive. Quality medium either for cooking or dessert. The Wagner is a poor growing, dwarfish tree, recommended for fillers. The fruit is medium in size, red and attractive, of excellent quality when well grown. These trees were set every 20 feet between the permanent trees. They will come into bearing about the same time as a peach tree should. One man assures us that the Wealthy should come into bearing eight years before the Spys, and the Wagners six years before the Baldwins. These trees will ensure a return from the orchards before the slow-growing permanent trees are mature. Both the Wealthy and Wagner are fall bearing. For the few years

that they are allowed to remain standing after the permanent trees have begun to bear, this fact will make harvesting easier, as picking their fruit will succeed that work on the Spys and Baldwins.

SETTING THE TREES

In the first orchard we planted dynamite was tried. This was the one where a heavy clay subsoil underlies the loam to a depth of 6' or 7'. Here the dynamite was a complete failure, both for draining the land and setting the trees. A water pocket was the result of every shot, and the pick and shovel method had to be adopted.

For digging holes and planting the men were divided into gangs of four. Two went ahead digging holes, two followed planting trees. It takes two men to plant a tree well. One holds the tree in position and arranges the roots, the other fills in the earth and packs it. By this method it cost \$63.40 to stake out and plant 429 trees, or almost 15 cents a hole.

The next orchard we planted numbered 197 trees. It was situated on a side hill. Here shale rock and streaks of sand formed the subsoil, under shallow loam. It was almost impossible to dig the holes deep enough with pick and shovel for the best development of the roots of the young trees. Dynamite work here was a complete success. Clay was almost absent from the subsoil, so there were no water pockets formed. In many cases the shale rock had to be drilled to a depth of 18" to admit the charge of dynamite. The explosion pulverized the shale so it made good root conditions and planting was easy. Forty per cent dynamite was used, for which 18 cents a pound was paid. The expense of the operation follows:

Dynamite, fuse and caps.....	\$24.63
Labor, staking and setting trees....	41.58
	\$66.21

This made the expense of setting 197 trees a little more than 33 cents a tree. Time was lost in trying to make the rows on the hillside straight where it was difficult to measure accurately. This experience led to the building of the leveler already mentioned.

The third orchard, twenty acres, was the best soil, consisting of rich loam 3' deep underlaid by shale, sand, and streaks of soft clay. The clay was not compact enough to form pockets when dynamite was used, so, as the season was late and men scarce, dynamite was used all over the orchard. Here 2,550 trees were set. The gangs also consisted of four men. Two used the explosives and cleared the hole out, two followed setting the trees.

As we really wanted to get the best method of using dynamite, and the undertaking was large enough to arouse local interest in our methods, a demonstrator was sent from the dynamite plant with tools and various kinds of dynamite suited to different conditions. This demonstration cost us only the material used, and the time given by



The fall planted tree needs a protector to keep mice and rabbits from gnawing the bark

our own workmen—amounting to about \$3.00—and in the light of subsequent results was well worth while.

The demonstrator agreed with our experience, saying that "dynamite is worse than useless in heavy clay sub-soils, or where any ground is water-soaked, for then it forms hard cakes of the earth." He went over the fields with our men, showing them where to use forty per cent dynamite and where a lighter charge of twenty per cent would be better. The object is to make a slow explosion which will pulverize the subsoil and dig the hole, but leave the earth loose in the hole ready to shovel out. An explosion large enough to remove the earth from the hole wastes the soil, and makes work hunting for earth to fill in about the trees. In rocky conditions, such as our first hillside planting, he used forty per cent dynamite; in ordinary loam with loose shale or light subsoil, he used twenty per cent dynamite. The cost of setting out these 2,550 trees was as follows:

Staking 2,550 trees (there were so many that the operation is listed separately)	\$55.95
Labor for setting trees.....	194.99
200 lbs. dynamite 20% (\$13.85 per C.)	27.70
200 lbs. dynamite 40% (\$15.00 per C.)	30.00
2,700 caps	27.00
4,800' of fuse.....	28.80
	\$364.44

Staking the trees therefore cost a little better than 2 cents a tree, and planting cost something more than 12 cents, or the complete cost per tree better than 14 cents.

In setting the fourth orchard we had the same soil conditions that were found in the third orchard. The loam was loose and rich. There were no very steep hillsides in this twenty acres; the slopes being more gentle reduced the cost of staking. We had plenty of men to do the planting, so we dug all the holes by hand. The third orchard had been set in the fall, but this fourth orchard setting came after the early spring rains when the ground was water-soaked. Often when the soil would dig well by hand it would have caked had dynamite been used. The cost of this planting was as follows:

Staking 2,550 trees.....	\$33.10
Digging holes and setting trees....	180.00
	\$213.10

This made the cost of staking $1\frac{1}{3}$ cents per tree, and the cost of planting 10 cents per tree, or a total cost of $11\frac{1}{3}$ cents per tree.

Summing up our experience, the first trees planted were set with pick and shovel at a cost of 15 cents a tree. The second orchard was set in rocky ground with dynamite at a cost of 33 cents a tree. The third orchard was set with dynamite on good ground at a cost of more than 14 cents a hole. The fourth orchard was set with pick and shovel at a cost of $11\frac{1}{3}$ cents a tree. This seemed to show that, under equally good conditions the cost of setting a tree with dynamite, or without, did not vary more than a penny or so. The relative value of the two methods depends upon local conditions, which change with every tree that is set, and here, as everywhere else, a man must use his own good sense.

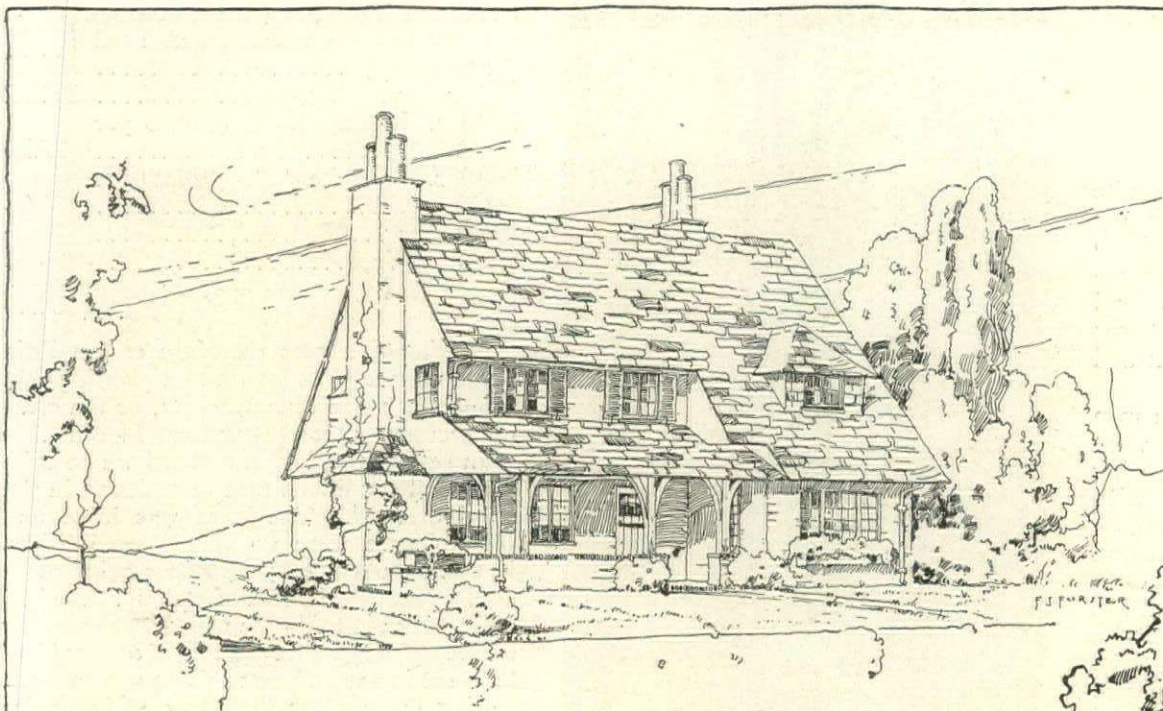
TREATMENT OF YOUNG TREES

People are usually violently prejudiced for, or against, fall planting. In our vicinity no one sets trees in the fall, but it happened that our first orchard land was ready to plant at that season, so we set about it. The season was wet and warm, a late growing time, so planting did not begin until the 23rd of October. As there were only 429 trees to set, the work was easily done in five days. The third orchard was also set in the fall. Here we had 2,550 trees to plant. They reached us the last week in October and

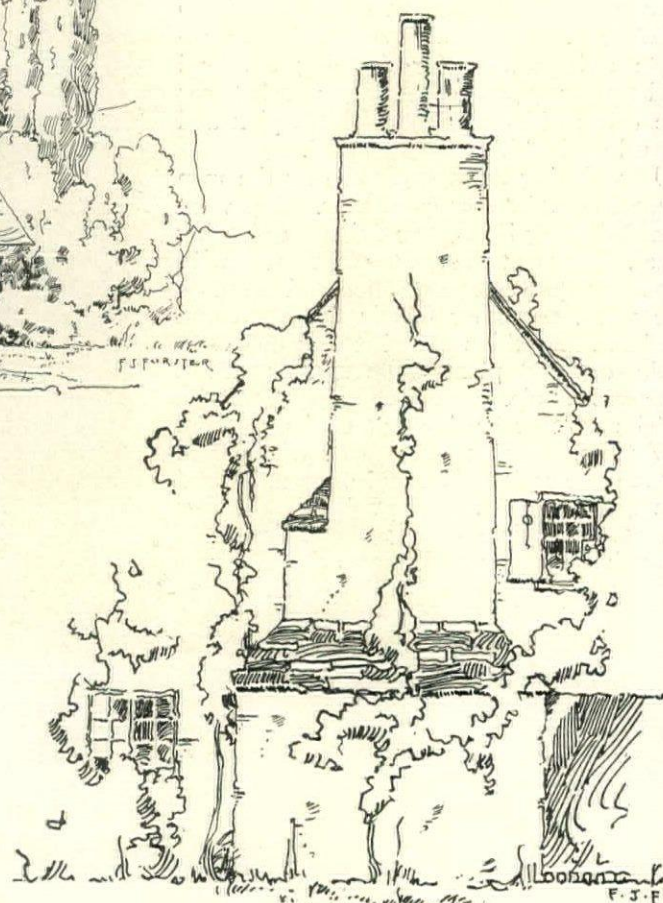


The large areas to be covered called for a horse-drawn planter to set out the potato fields properly

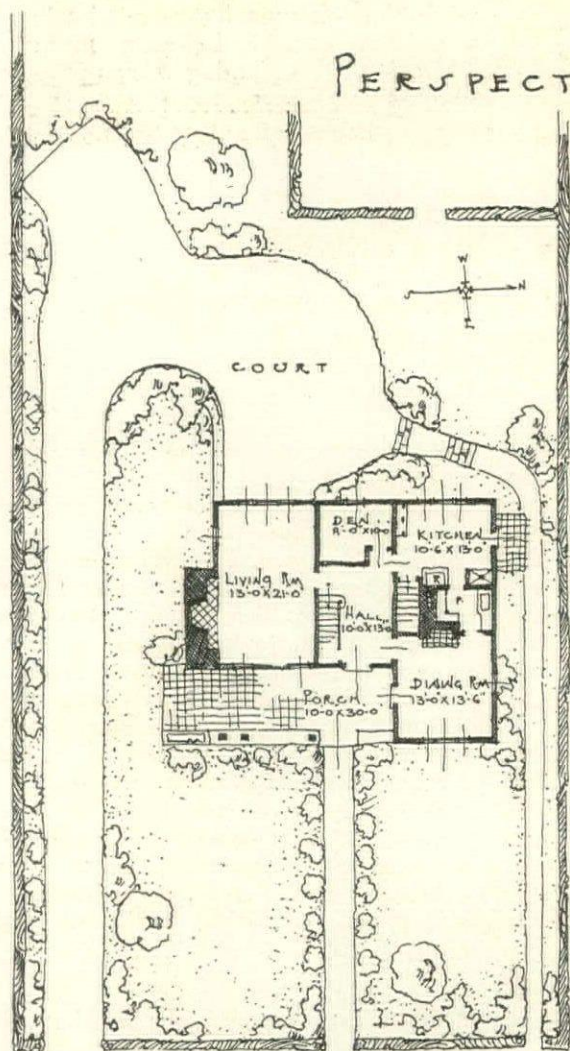
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PERSPECTIVE VIEW



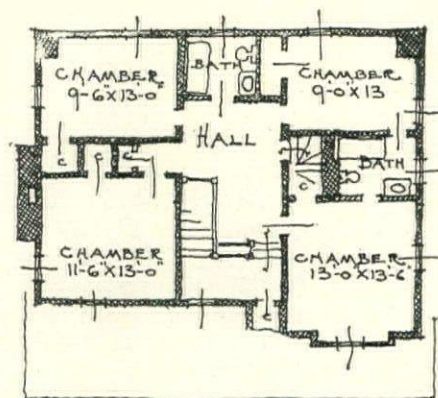
DETAIL OF CHIMNEY



PROPERTY PLAN

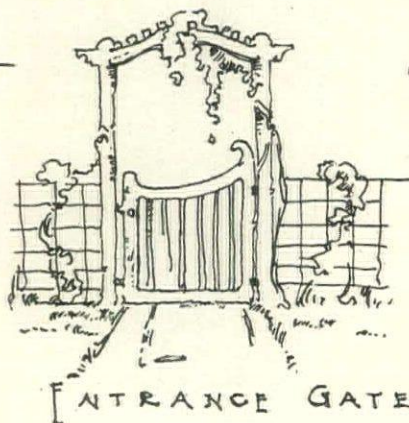
ENGLISH TYPE OF
HOUSE IN COURSE
OF CONSTRUCTION
AT HARTSDALE N.Y.
FOR MRS H.W. RUGER

CARETTO & FORSTER
ARCHITECTS



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

THE ABOVE SKETCHES
SUGGEST AN IDEA OF WHAT
CAN BE DONE ON A SMALL PLOT
THIS HOUSE IS IN COURSE
OF CONSTRUCTION BEING
BUILT OF STUCCO AND LATH
ON FRAME LOCATED ON A
SLOPING HILL AFFORDING



ENTRANCE GATE

AN OPPORTUNITY TO
BUILD A GARAGE ON THE
CELLAR LEVEL UNDER THE
LIVING ROOM. THE GARAGE
CEILING WALLS & TRIM
ARE FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION
THE COMPLETE CONTRACT
WAS LET FOR \$7,700



The possibilities of special pergola effects are unlimited

THE PURPOSE AND CONSTRUCTION OF PERGOLAS

The Place This Old World Importation Holds as a Feature of the Modern American Home—
Materials, Plans and Building to Meet Different Conditions

WARFIELD WEBB

LANDSCAPE gardening and architecture must properly include all forms of decoration that will increase the attractiveness of the lawn, and such as will add at the same time a monetary value to the home. It is not desired to have simply a pretty lawn, but one that will enhance the value of the property itself. Therefore, the subject demands attention, not alone from those who are owners, but also from the men who make possible these improved conditions. To increase one's knowledge in this way there will be a material advance made toward realizing the good that may be obtained.

There are many things that will materially increase the value of the lawn from an artistic point. The part that the builder has in this is not by any means an insignificant one. If we cite the pergola as an example, it at once arouses a desire for knowledge of the part it plays in this way. In a great many respects it is one of the newer forms of lawn decoration in this country. While it is an inheritance from the older countries, it is one that deserves more encouragement on the part of the real home lovers, particularly where the desire is to add much to the home plan.

THE PURPOSES OF THE PERGOLA

It should be understood at the outset that the pergola is not simply a decoration. It possesses useful features in addition to its attraction as an ornament, and, wherever erected, increases the charm of the setting. It serves as a bower, a retreat and a nook. It may be covered with vines, and serve as a refuge from inclement weather.

Frequently it leads off into the lawn and sometimes to the garage, or terminates at a pond or miniature garden. At other times it will serve as a bridge, with columns at either end, in this way spanning an otherwise open ravine and adding to the architectural effects of the home. In country homes it has a special place, because of the expanse that many of the country abodes possess, thereby making its necessity more keenly felt.

Thus we see that the pergola is in reality a useful ornament, and one that is finding more general favor as home-builders come to realize its need. It should be given a fair share of the construction man's consideration. The study of the varying materials with which it is built and the effects of the different types of architectural variations are widespread. Its very popularity has been the fundamental reason why there are to-day a larger number of the structural materials used in its manufacture.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION

In the Old World the pergola is generally constructed with stone columns, built of stone blocks, and even marble has been used in the more costly specimens. With its advent in this country there came a diversified use of the materials in its construction, and these are varied enough to satisfy any prospective builder. Now we have the pergola of reinforced concrete, stone, brick and wood. Where the columns are built of any of the former materials, save that of wood, the upper portions are nearly always of wood. This section is composed of the beams and rafters. In some

cases concrete has been used with fair satisfaction.

In the selection of materials for pergola construction, the home owner has his choice. The principal differences in this often depend upon climatic conditions, some materials doing better in one climate than in others. The builder should understand the difference, and be able to state with accuracy just what effect the climate has on each material. Concrete has been found an admirable material for pergola construction in climates that are not too severe. In undertaking to do this character of concrete work one should be well versed in the requirements, if success is to be assured. The best materials are always essential, but care in the work itself is of equal significance.

USING CONCRETE

There are several systems of manufacturing concrete posts or columns, of which the two most generally used are the solid concrete column, with reinforcing rods and mesh, and the turned column, with hollow interior. The column material is composed of best Portland cement, fine sand and an aggregate, in proportions usual to the better class of work. The strength and surface of the columns should be of the greatest importance to the builder. The size and style of the columns are varied according to the work. The shape may be round, square or octagonal. The decorations also vary and may be made elaborate or simple. The solid columns are comparatively easy of construction, if common sense and care are fairly exercised.

One system of making the round columns, known as the Trusswall method, is patented. This consists of placing a collapsible core in position and then applying the concrete in a first coat, the core being protected with paper to prevent its contact with the material, and afterwards turned. When the concrete has partially set, the reinforcing is added, consisting of wire mesh and rods to carry any given load. The wire is wound from end to end of the shaft at an angle of about 45° , and the latter is revolved, forming a diamond mesh covering the entire column.

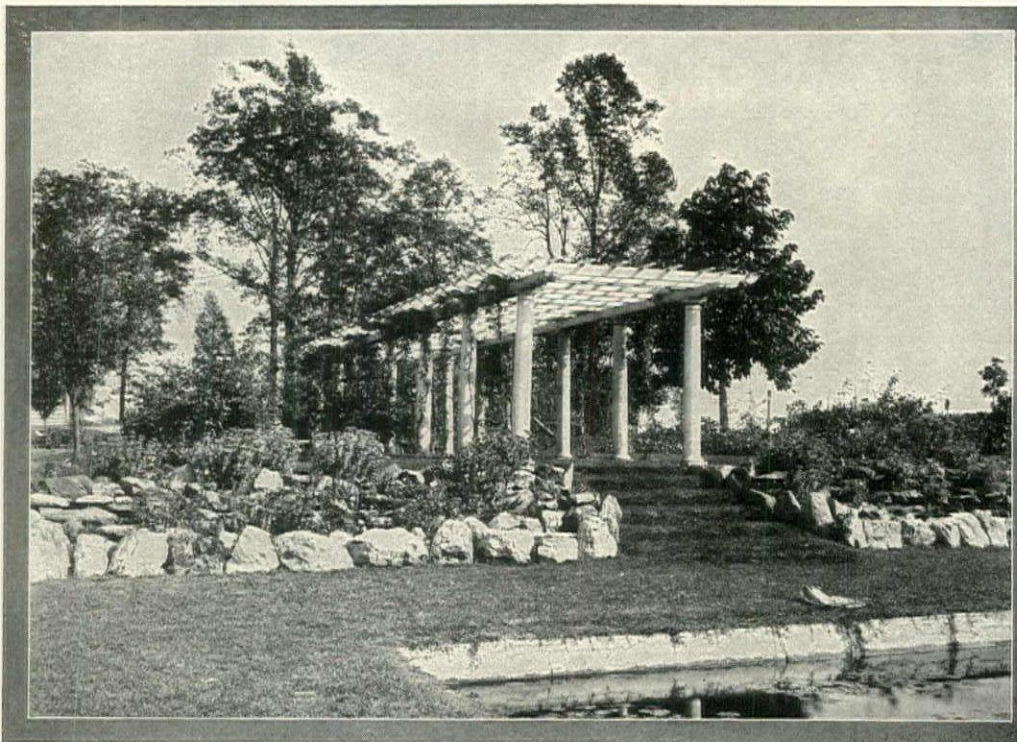
To make the column stronger by additional reinforcing, other rods are placed lengthwise and afterwards covered with more wire. The final coat of concrete is then applied; when it has set, the core is withdrawn and the column is complete. The particular advantage of this system is that a column of any size or detail may be made. The columns are waterproof, and, being hollow, are lighter than the solid columns.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF BRICKS

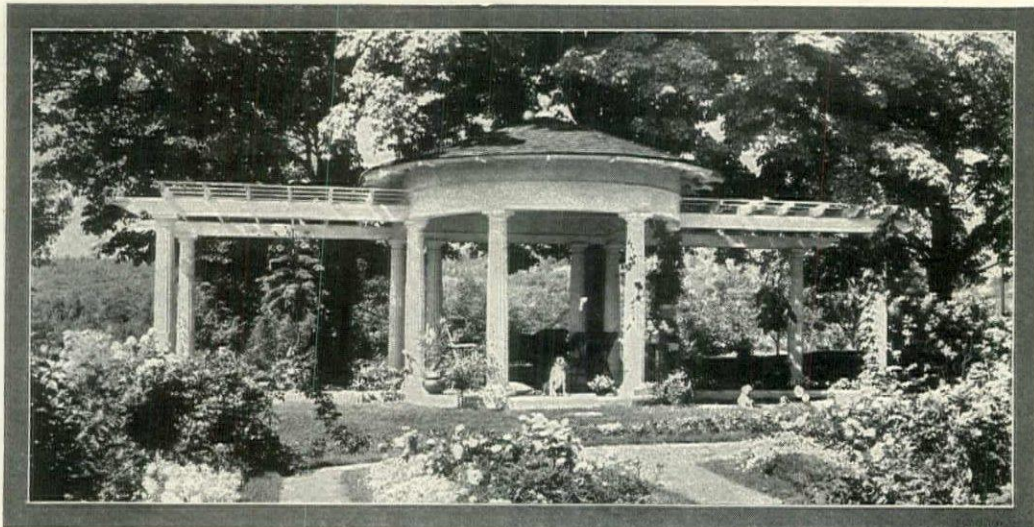
If brick is used for the columns or pillars, it should be of an attractive face, preferably wire cut, with a bond of special attractiveness. Such bricks are nearly always of the square type. The round columns of the same material are not nearly so attractive, and they are used only in rare instances. In fact, the use of brick for pergolas has never been very extensive, though there are possibilities in it that are wider than supposed, and can be cultivated if the combination of materials and workmanship are wisely united.

THE WOODS TO USE

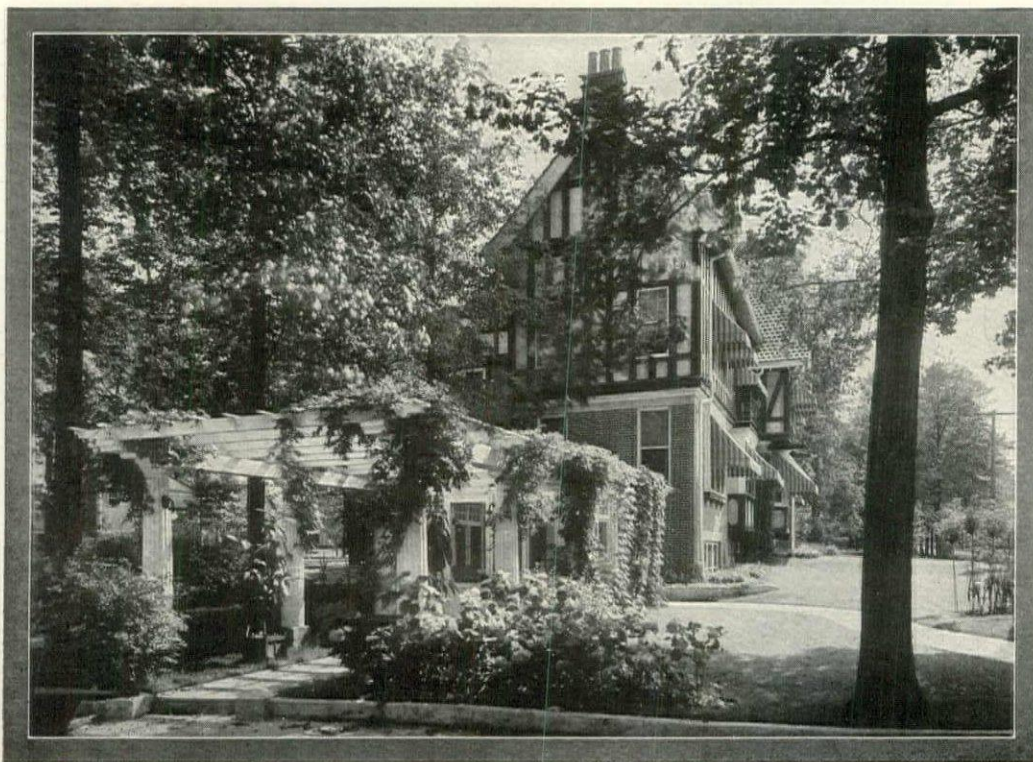
The use of wood for pergolas has been very general. There



One of the important services the pergola performs is to establish a definite connection, both literally and figuratively, between two distinct features of the grounds



The pergola is not merely a decorative device. It is of practical as well as esthetic value, often serving as a modified outdoor living-room



Vine-covered and of intrinsically good design, the pergola as an adjunct to the house itself is worthy of careful consideration

are a number of kinds of this material that are particularly adapted to the purpose, among which are white pine, red pine, cypress, fir, poplar, redwood and tupelo gum. The columns are made from the log, solid, or sometimes built up or bored. The most successful wood columns are of the built-up variety. To obviate the danger of cracking or checking the built-up column of staves has been found high-

ly satisfactory, and the demand for the latter is increasing rapidly among column users.

Some climates are more suitable for one kind of stock than others, though any of the above kinds of wood is suitable for most places. The matter of choice is many times left to the architect or column manufacturer for final decision. If construction is placed in the hands of builders who are competent men, there will be no danger from inferior material. The wood is air dried and made impervious to climatic conditions after it has been put in place. The building of the pergola demands both good materials and the best workmanship, and if the planning is done by a competent person, it will be found satisfactory. Much of the planning depends upon the particular work, and there is needed the labor of men who are careful and well versed in what they are to do.

The plans are generally made by an architect to conform to any given lawn, and there should be no difficulty in their success if they are made plain to the manufacturer. The use of vines will not hide the defects, should any exist, and the work is of sufficient importance to demand ample preliminary detail. It is simple enough if the plan is well studied.

THE GARDENER'S KALENDAR

Second Month

Twenty-Nine Days

FEBRUARY, 1916

Morning Star: MARS

Evening Star: VENUS

SUNDAY	<p>In the Julian Calendar, established by Julius Caesar, the average solar year was fixed at 365$\frac{1}{4}$ days. This stood until Pope Gregory XIII, in 1582, decreed that the ordinary calendar year should contain 365 days, and that every fourth year should consist of 366. Thus in the Gregorian Calendar the odd quarters are combined at Leap-Year in the extra day that is added to February, and a standard is established for all time.</p>	<p>6. Fifth Sunday after Epiphany. Place about 1" of drainage in the bottom of the seed pans when sowing seed; sour, wet, poorly drained soil causes more losses in seedlings than all other causes combined.</p>	<p>13. Sixth Sunday after Epiphany. Stock planted of the various types of bedding plants such as geranium, coleus, etc., should be kept growing and pinched frequently so there will be plenty of cuttings next month.</p>	<p>20. Septuagesima. All sorts of early flowering shrubs and trees such as golden bell, pussy willow, Japan quince, apples, peaches, etc., if cut and placed in water in the greenhouse or home will flower profusely.</p>	<p>27. Sexagesima. Lawns should have some attention now. If they were mulched last fall, this can be now raked up; use a wooden rake. Burn old lawns as the first step towards putting them in order.</p>
MONDAY	<p>1. Sun rises 7:12. Sun sets 5:16. Lat. of New York. It is now time to turn our attention to the outside gardens and grounds; early planning and an early start mean better results and the establishing of a much higher standard.</p>	<p>7. Charles Dickens born, 1812. If you want real high quality sweet peas this summer sow the seeds now. Use 4" pots for this purpose, and after the seeds have germinated place in a cool frame.</p>	<p>14. St. Valentine's Day. If you want good sized pot plants for next winter, sow cyclamen and all the various types of primula now. Keep the young plants in good condition and growing briskly.</p>	<p>21. Bay trees and hydrangeas in tubs should have some attention; those that require it should be retubbed; others should have all loose soil on top removed and replaced with a good rich mixture.</p>	<p>28. Seeds of nearly all vegetables that it is practical to sow indoors can be sown now, in the greenhouse or hotbed. Lettuce, egg plant, peppers, cabbage, cauliflowers and tomatoes are all timely.</p>
TUESDAY	<p>2. Candlemas Day. Watch the ground hog! Seeds for the garden should be ordered; go over the catalogs very carefully and make an effort to have your list complete, and bear in mind cheap seeds are poor economy.</p>	<p>8. Palms, ferns and stove plants should have a thorough overhauling; repot those that require it and top dress the pots of others; these plants start a very active growth at this season.</p>	<p>15. Battleship Maine destroyed, 1898. The mulch applied to all kinds of tender plants becomes matted and loses part of its value; a good shaking up of the mulch will improve it considerably.</p>	<p>22. George Washington born, 1732. Canna roots should be placed on the benches in the greenhouse; cover the roots with sand or ashes; they soon make roots and can be split up and potted.</p>	<p>29. Sun rises 6:37 A.M. Sun sets 5:50 P.M. This is an excellent time to start pruning fruit trees. Prune young stock hard; trees that have reached the fruiting stage, prune very moderately.</p>
WEDNESDAY	<p>3. French Globe Artichokes started in the greenhouse now, will produce fruiting heads this season; grow these plants in pots and keep them moving briskly.</p>	<p>9. A mulch of good, well rotted manure and good turfy loam mixed in equal portions and applied to the benches in the greenhouse will improve the roses, carnations, tomatoes, etc.</p>	<p>16. With a greenhouse or hotbed to start them in there are a number of perennials which, if started now, will flower this season; examples are columbine, Shasta daisy, larkspur, single hollyhocks, etc.</p>	<p>23. All ornamental foliage trees and shrubs with the exception of the maple can be pruned now. On wet, foggy days remove the moss on the bark, using a wire brush for this purpose.</p>	
THURSDAY	<p>4. With the aid of a greenhouse, most of our annual flowers are greatly improved by sowing now such as fibrous begonias, ageratum, heliotrope, lobelia, celosia, petunia, salvias, etc.</p>	<p>10. It is a good plan to have the manure for the various gardens carted to same while the ground is still frozen; this will save a lot of damage from the wheels cutting.</p>	<p>17. This is an excellent time to go around and burn all caterpillars' nests; a torch made of an old bag wrapped tight on a pole and soaked in kerosene is all that is required.</p>	<p>24. This is a good time to start a good big batch of chrysanthemum cuttings; make the cuttings short and keep them well watered until they root.</p>	
FRIDAY	<p>5. Lacking a greenhouse to start the young seedlings, we should prepare a hotbed, use plenty of good live manure; and this is the proper time to start operations.</p>	<p>11. Thomas A. Edison born, 1847. If you want celery of quality for your table next July sow the seeds now; when large enough to handle dibble the seedlings into boxes.</p>	<p>18. Full moon. The sash for the cold-frames should be overhauled; any broken glass should be replaced, and if you can spare the time, give them a coat of paint.</p>	<p>25. Spraying material should be ordered; look over the spray pump; have everything in readiness, in fact. You can spray now for San José scale and other bark insects.</p>	
SATURDAY		<p>12. Abraham Lincoln born, 1809. Onions sown now will produce wonderful large tubers, very mild in flavor and equaling the finest Bermudas; handle the same as celery.</p>	<p>19. When pruning flowering shrubs, cut only those that flower on terminal growth, such as roses, hydrangeas, baccharis, etc. All others should be pruned after flowering.</p>	<p>26. The English kidney potato is a very fine vegetable and deserves more attention; it forces well and can be planted in frames now, in which case it will be ready in June.</p>	

Who watched the worn out Winter die?
Who, peering through the dripping pane
At Nightfall, under sleet and rain,
Saw the old greybeard totter by?

HENRY VAN DYKE.

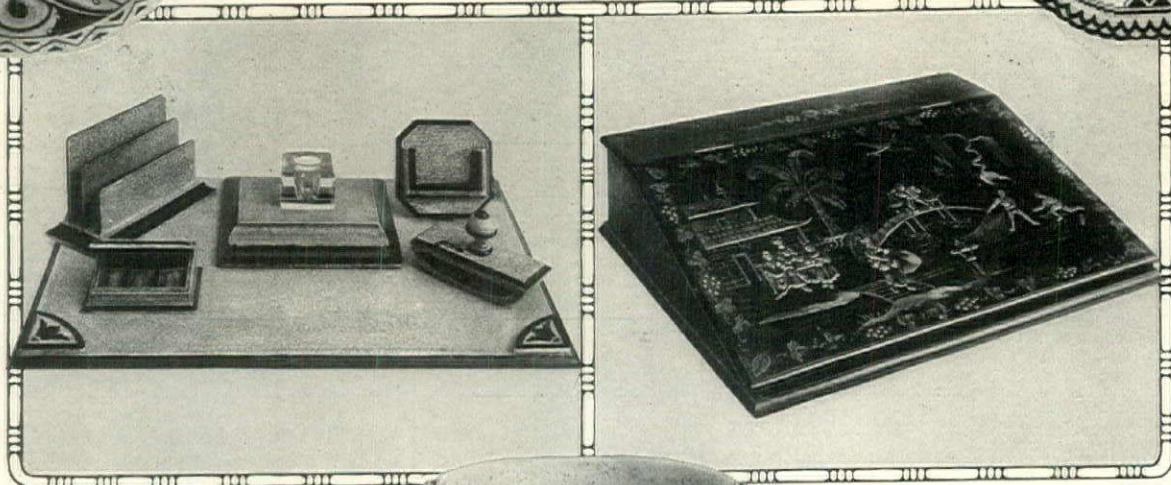
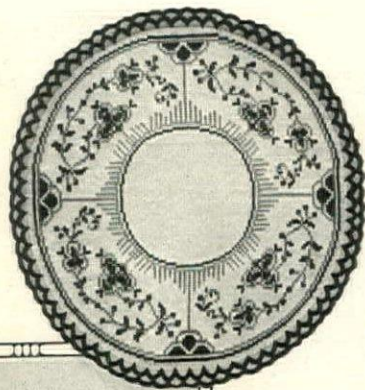
As the days begin to lengthen
The cold begins to strengthen.

The distance from the earth to the moon varies from 221,000 to 253,000 miles, or about 1/417 as far as from the earth to the sun.

This Kalendar of the gardener's labors is aimed as a reminder for undertaking all his tasks in season. It is fitted to the latitude of the Middle States, but its service should be available for the whole country if it be remembered that for every one hundred miles north or south there is a difference of from five to seven days later or earlier in performing of garden and farm operations.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS

The addresses of shops where the articles shown on these pages can be procured will be furnished on application. Purchases can be made through the HOUSE & GARDEN Shopping Service.



A "war plate" in dull blue and white is a recent product of a porcelain factory which produces a special piece each year. It sells for \$7.50

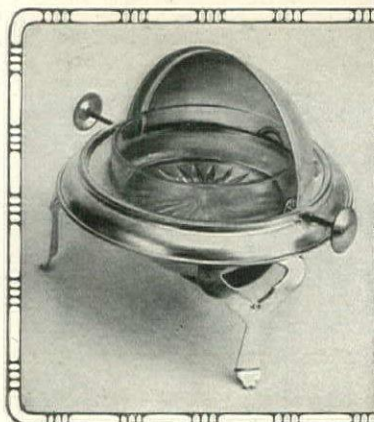
Ivory stippled wood distinguishes this desk set from its brass prototypes. \$22.50

Of dull red lacquer with gold decorations is a complete portable writing case. \$36

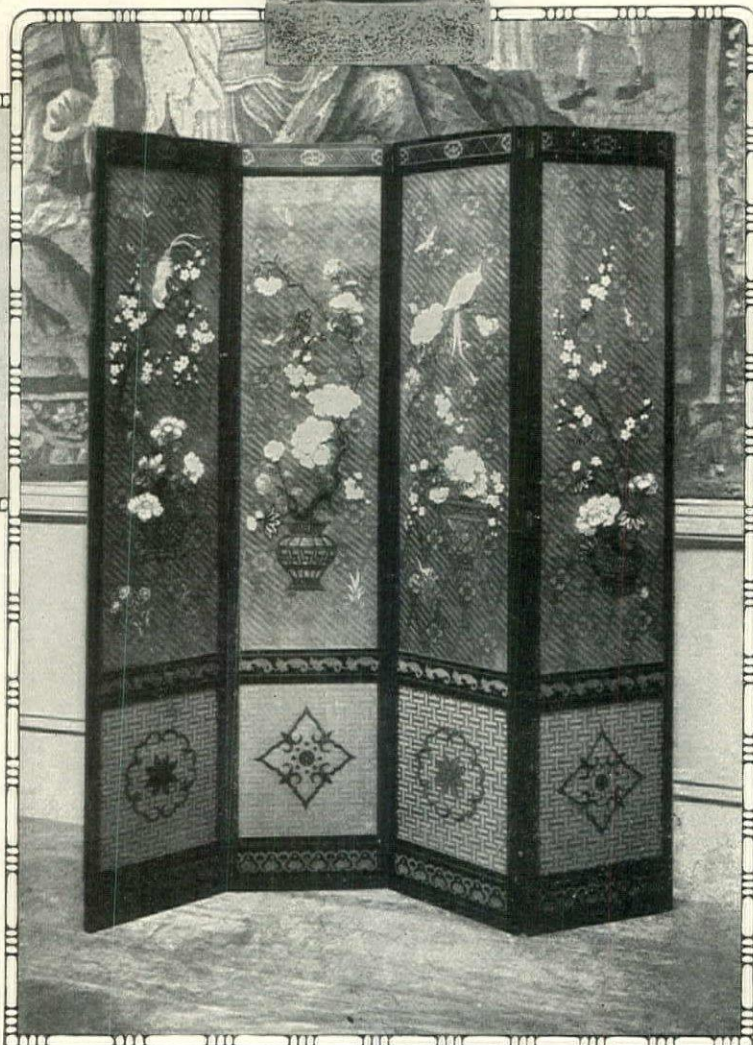
Danish embroidery center-pieces effectively complete the table decoration when used with Delft-blue china. \$2 to \$12



Faint tones of color in the decoration of this odd Grecian cup vase need not bar it from a room of decided color scheme. \$8



An innovation that solves an old problem is found in this simple butter dish which has a metal cover and a receptacle for cracked ice.

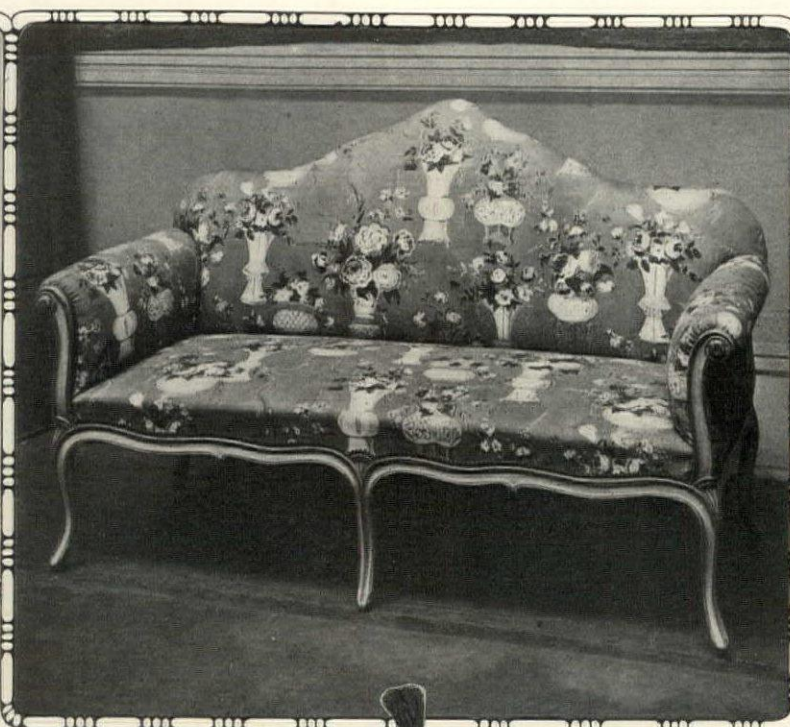


A dainty bit of Sheffield plate is this cake or sandwich tray. The handle is attractive in shape and is convenient in passing the dish. \$5.50

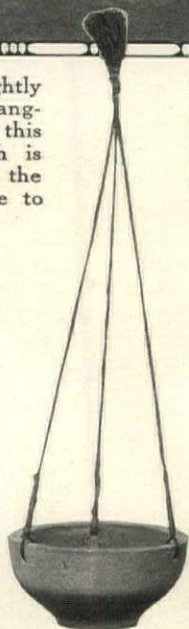
An ebony frame carries out the Japanese feeling in this screen with its birds and apple blossoms on a dull gold background. \$150



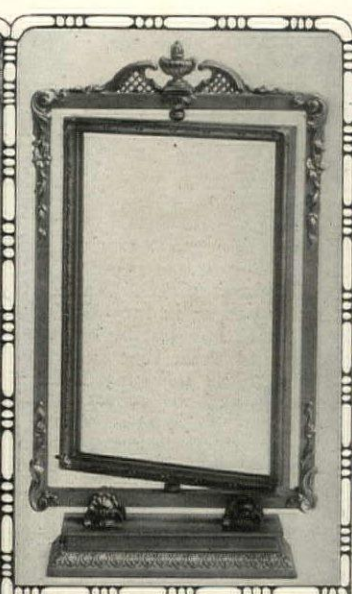
The atmosphere of the boudoir is daintiness, and anything that adds to that spirit is acceptable. Daintiness in line and color characterizes this little boudoir lamp. It stands 13" high. Two little Napoleonic figures form the base. The shade is of shirred silk. \$8



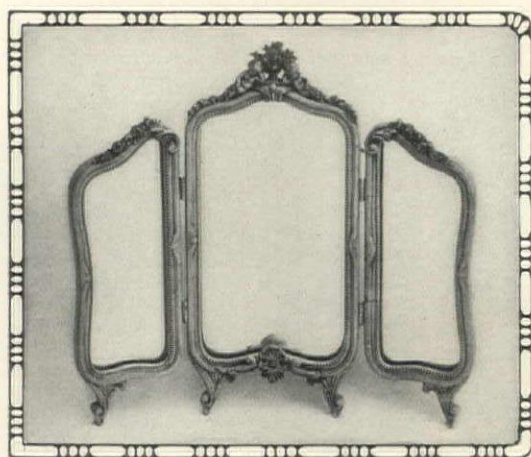
In place of the unsightly wire basket for our hanging garden comes this concrete bowl which is porous and gives the flowers ample chance to breathe. 75 cents



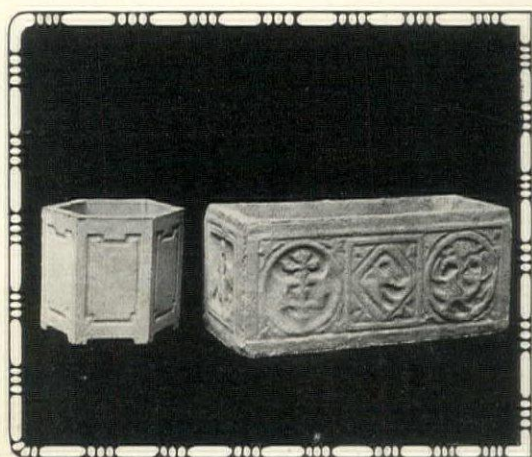
An ideal piece to keep in mind when you come to furnish the living-room of your summer house is this French chintz sofa. The wood is ivory and the covering old blue. \$120



The two-in-one photograph or picture frame is designed for that place on the table or the desk where both sides can show to advantage—or, as your mood changes, you can turn your favorite around. Dull gilded wood is the material used. It holds a picture 6"x9". \$7



A dainty trifle for the dressing table is this tripartite mirror of cream enamel and hand-tinted rosebuds. It is especially suitable for the Marie Antoinette type of boudoir. \$12



Flower pots that breathe are just what indoor gardeners have always wished. These are made of porous cement. The jardinière sells for 50 cents and the Roman window-box for \$1.50



To prevent lumps in soft sugar, use a shaker. One of such simple lines as this can be used with almost any pattern of silver. It comes in Sheffield plate for \$4.25



The touch of Italian blue in Della Robbia plaques makes them always decorative; especially in the kiddies' rooms do they look well. \$2.50 to \$5

February mornings bring hot cakes and syrup. This syrup jug is a particularly graceful design in Sheffield plate. The tray is separate. Jug and tray complete \$7



YOUR ALL-YEAR GARDEN

Intelligent Ordering for This Season's Crops—Quantities and Varieties of the Best Vegetables, Fruits and Shrubs—New Sorts and What They Will Do

F. F. ROCKWELL

THE most important work for February is to get your ordering done. This may not seem at first glance like a very big job. A great many people, in fact, think it of so little importance that they put it off until returning bluebirds remind them that spring is imminent. Careful ordering is not only the first, but one of the most important steps, in making your garden successful. If you stop to give the various things in which you are interested some thought and attention, just as you would a new gown or a new car, instead of being merely satisfied with repeating your last year's order, you will find that this job of ordering is not so simple after all—and is tremendously more interesting than you thought it could be.

Intelligent ordering depends upon careful planning. There is no royal road to garden success except the Midas touch that means a private gardener—and then the successes are his, not yours. The whole matter is largely psychological; the thing to do is to change your attitude towards this end of your garden work, if at first it is a lazy or an evasive one. Plan with the spirit of the artist or of the sculptor—then in a degree you elevate the task of planning to the realm of inspiration whether it be a sunken garden covering a half an acre, or a 2' border around the veranda.

THE AMOUNT TO ORDER

If you followed up the suggestions in last month's Department and tested your seeds, you know by this time what kind of things you have to get this year, and your plans, when made, will show you the amount of space to be planted with each—vegetables, flowers, shrubs, small fruits, as the case may be,—and how much of each will be needed for a given purpose.

Let us take the vegetables first. We may take the planting unit as a 50' row. To plant that length of row the following amounts, approximately, of the various vegetables will be required: Beets, 1 oz.; cabbage, ¼ oz.; cauliflower, ¼ oz.; carrot, ½ oz.; endive, ½ oz.; kohlrabi, ¼ oz.; lettuce, ¼ oz.; leek, ½ oz.; onion, ½ oz.; parsnip, ¼ oz.; peas, 1 pt.; potatoes, ½ pk.; radishes, ½ lb.; salsify, ¾ oz.; Swiss chard, ¾ oz.; turnip, ¼ oz. If you are going to make two bites of a cherry and order the early things first and the late things later on, get those now. But it is far better to order everything at once. Of the late or tender crops, for the same unit of planting, get beans, 1 pt.; lima beans, 1 pt.; pole beans, ¼ pt.; Brussels sprouts, ¼ oz.; late cabbage, ¼ oz.; corn, ½ pt.; cucumbers, ¼ oz.; melons, ¼ oz.; pumpkins, ¼ oz.; squash, ¼ oz.

The following are very seldom planted directly in the row where they are to grow, but are started under glass or outdoors and later transplanted: Cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, egg-plants, peppers, tomatoes. The cabbage group is sometimes sown where it is to be grown and thinned out. Farther south, the last three may be grown the same way. When sown for transplanting or in hills to be thinned where they are to grow, a package of each will be sufficient for a 50' row or more.

FLOWER SEEDS, FRUITS AND SHRUBS

In ordering flower seeds, a packet will in most instances be sufficient where they are to be started in heat and transplanted later. Those that are wanted in quantity for bedding or edging, such as ageratum, alyssum, asters, petunias, English daisies, candytuft, celosias, coleus, lobelias, marigolds, nasturtiums, pansies, phlox, poppies, portulacas, salvias, sweet peas, verbenas, and zinnias, it is better to purchase by the ounce, according to your requirements. Sunflowers, castor oil beans, nasturtiums, sweet peas, cannas

(which can be started perfectly well from seed if the latter are notched or filed through the hard outer shell), and morning glories, are all quite large seeds, and, unless only a few plants are wanted, a packet will hardly be sufficient. All of these things are much cheaper by the ounce than by the packet, and many seeds not used this season will be good next. Most of them will retain their vitality for several years if kept in a good place.

To determine the number of fruits or small fruits you will want, allow about the following distances between each. Where only one figure is given it indicates the difference between specimens each way; the distances, being only approximate, can be varied 10% or 20% either way to make things fit in, or in the case of extra small or extra large varieties. Standard apples, 35'; dwarf, 10'; half dwarf, Doucin stock, 18'; pears, 25'; dwarf pears, 12'; plums, 18'; peaches, 18'; cherries, 20'; quinces, 12'; grapes, 10'; currants and gooseberries, 4'-5'; raspberries, 3'x6'; blackberries, 4' or 5'x7'; strawberries, 1' or 1½' x 3' or 4'.

Practically all shrubs and ornaments can be planted in the spring as well as in the fall if you can be sure of being able to take time to get them in early; otherwise, leave them for fall planting. Shrubs in a solid shrubbery border should be set quite close—3' to 4' apart for the small and medium sized varieties, and 5' or 6' for the large ones.

RELIABLE VARIETIES

It is a good deal of a job to keep up with the new varieties of vegetables, flowers, shrubs and fruits that are introduced from year to year. It would be a considerable task even if one could



Poor seeds are a false economy. Only the best selected seeds from reliable dealers will produce really satisfactory results like these

believe everything that is said in the catalogues as to the merits of the "novelties"—a task requiring a great deal more time than the average gardener has. For the busy or inexperienced gardener much more satisfaction, with the least waste of time, can be had when ordering by selecting some of the following "tried and true" things. There are many varieties as good but very few, if any, better than any of the following, of its particular type or in its particular class:

Asparagus—Palmetto; beans, string with green pod—Bountiful; wax—Brittle Wax and Golden Wax; beans, pole—Old Homestead and Golden Cluster (wax); dwarf limas—Burpee Improved; pole limas—Early Leviathan, Giant Podded; beets—Eclipse, Early Model and Detroit Dark Red (maturing in the order named); cabbage—Copenhagen Market, All-head Early and Succession and Drumhead Savoy; carrots—Chantenay, Coreless; cauliflower—Snowball, Dry Weather; celery—Golden Self Blanching and Winter Queen (Emperor is a splendid new sort which I tried for the first time this year and feel perfectly safe in recommending); Swiss chard—Giant Lu-

cullus; sweet corn—Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman; cucumbers—Everbearing (for "little pickles") and Davis Perfect; egg-plant—Black Beauty; lettuce—Grand Rapids (loose leaved); Big Boston (head) for spring and fall, and Boston for summer; melons—Henderson's Bush small gardens, and Netted Gem, Rockyford (green fleshed), Fordhook (salmon fleshed); watermelons—Fordhook Early, and Halbert Honeyokra—Perkins Long Pod; onions—Silver King (white), Prize Taker (yellow); peas, dwarf Laxtonian, or Blue Bantam, Little Marvel, British Wonder (late); tall early, Early Morning or Gradus (Prosperity), Boston Unrivaled (American Champion) an improved Unrivaled peppers—Early Neapolitan and Chinese Giant potatoes—Irish Cobbler (early), Gold Coin radishes—Crimson Giant Globe, Early White Turnip, for winter; spinach—Victoria, New Zealand—for continuous cuttings; squash—Fordhook Bush for small gardens, white scalloped and Giant Crookneck for summer, Delicata and Delicious for winter; tomato—Bonny Best for early Matchless for main crop, Dwarf Stone when plants are not to be supported; turnip—early White Milan and Petrowsky (yellow); late Golden Ball, Amber Globe and White Egg.

FRUITS TO ORDER

The varieties of fruits are mentioned in the order of their ripening, usually two of each class, such as early, second early, mid-season and late. No dwarf varieties are mentioned because they are the same kinds grown on different stocks as the standard sorts. Among the to-be-depended upon apples are Astrachan and Liveland Raspberry, Gravenstein and Mackintosh Red, Hubbardson and Fall Pippin, Delicious and Roxbury

Russet. In pears we have Clapp and Bartlett, Seckel and Flemish Beauty, Bosc and Sheldon, Anjou and Winter Nelis. Of peaches, Carmel Mayflower, Greensboro and Champion (or Ray for the northern States), and J. H. Hale, Crawford's Late and Iron Mountain, Crosby and Crother's Late. Cherries—sweet—Montmorency, King Yellow Spanish, Black Tartarian, Dykesman; sour—May Duke, Olivet, Roy Duke, English Morello and Green Hortense. Plum, European sorts—Bradshaw, Reine Claude and Damson; Japanese sorts—Abundance, Rose June, Burbank and Halbert American varieties—Wilcox Goose, America, Late Goose, De Soto and October Purple.

Unless your garden is well supplied with the various small fruits be sure to let some out this spring. With the new fall fruiting varieties of strawberries and raspberries it is possible to get results this season from plants set out in April or early May. If your small fruits are beginning to run out, try some of the fine varieties below which are comparatively recent introductions but which have thoroughly "made good."

Strawberries—Early Ozark, Fendall, Chesapeake and Edmund Wilson; these are all excellent—the last is the strongest growing strawberry that I have ever tried. Raspberries—St. Regis Everbearing (Ranere) is probably the most valuable raspberry recently introduced, particularly for home gardens, as it not only ripens early and bears a big crop, but it is also an especially strong grower and fruits again in the autumn; Welsh is a superior mid-season variety; King, Cuthbert, and Mumbert (black) are standard favorites. Blackberry—The Joy, a new sort which combines hardiness, yield and high quality should be tried in every home garden; another new sort sort which is distinctive in its habit of growth, as it climbs almost like a grape vine, is the Star, or Wonder, blackberry. It needs little room but the yield is tremendous, as it has a record of seventy-five quarts in a season from

(Continued on page 76)

THE ADAPTABILITY OF SMALL TABLES

AGNES FOSTER

Questions on house furnishing and decoration will be answered promptly and without charge by this department. Readers desiring color schemes will kindly state exposure of the room. Fabrics and articles shown here can be purchased through HOUSE & GARDEN. Send a self-addressed stamped envelope.

WITH every change of mood and tense of fashion, a table can be made to serve another purpose. The small mahogany four-legged stand enters the household as a sewing table; domesticity is usurped by hospitality, and have a tea table; matrimony enters in, and have a small table for smoker; Dame Fashion sees a renewal of console tables, and into the hall it is topped by a mirror and supporting a silver card tray and a Tiffany iridescent vase and one chaste flower. And sad part is, its career is finished; it awaits a fleet-brief span as a checker table.

Among a decorator's items a small table is listed along with lamps, hassocks and pillows, as an accessory—the small articles that one uses after one's own way. Little tables provide a livable homey look that give pieces of furniture a fail to give. They fill the crevices of the interior scheme. They up-lift and make possible the luxuries of life—putting our hand the latest magazine, the can of tobacco and a pipe, the caviar sandwich and Brew of Pekoe, a manicure outfit in the boudoir, or flaunt prominently before us the of undarned stock-

ette or behind the screen with its load of soiled unsightly dishes.

In fact, the little double-decker table is extremely useful in many ways, and proves always a good investment for the householder. With or without wheels it is the nicest sort of tea table.

whereby the center part comes up at an angle to form a book or magazine rest. It is extremely convenient for working with a reference book, or for an invalid, or for one of those ambidexterous persons who reads Galsworthy and knits mufflers for the soldiers at the same time.

Synonymous with the "cozy corner" is the tabouret. The one has survived, but the other has luckily gone the way of all vagaries. Atmosphere is never created by spear heads, rope portieres and Algerian fans. There is one excellent leftover from that unhappy period, however—a tabouret consisting of a large brass tray and a base of six legs that can be closed together.

Muffin stands too come under the head of little tables—and also under many other names, such as Lazy Susan and Curate's Assistants. Made of wicker they are useful on the porch or in the garden. Many designs for small tables are now carried out in bamboo and wicker, such as tea wagons, tabourets, magazine stands and countless little convenient furnishings, half table and half basket.

The little tip and pie-crust tables may be used as ornamental or useful bits of furniture. They are among the details that help so

well to carry out the spirit of the Colonial room. They are also among those accommodating pieces that are there when you want them, but not otherwise.

In order to lend a note of color to a room, small decorated tables are being largely employed. They repeat and emphasize the necessary color value. A small painted table always looks well in a room with mahogany, provided the table is of softened tones. You cannot combine the strong colors of the crude peasant furniture in a room with delicate refined mahogany. The painted console table goes well in a hall of grey, white and black.



The latest type of magazine stand accommodates magazines of all sizes. It is 26" high and 18" wide. \$35



A new tea table is built up like a series of trays, each shelf having a lacquered panel of Chinese design. \$47.50

THE DOUBLE-DECKER TABLE

What would the maidless apartment do without the little serving table close to her right hand, double-decked and holding, systematically arranged each course of her dinner. It is the popping up and down into the kitchenette at frequent and disconcerting intervals, and the hostess may nicely serve and the funny story—always come to his bombastic end interrupted. The tea wagon well serves in this capacity, as afterwards may be rolled out into the kitchen-



The mahogany sofa table is a late type. It is long and narrow and serves well for tea. The ends let down. \$180.

It also serves as an excellent magazine stand, the latest issues occupying the top and the back numbers systematically stowed away underneath.

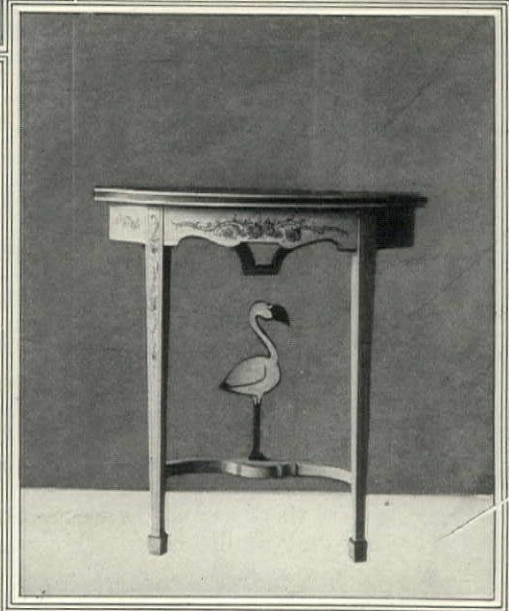
A very good little magazine stand has lately been brought out, to put at the end of a couch, a really alluring combination. It consists of three shelves, the lower for folio magazines, the second narrow shelf for the standard size, and the top for a book or ornaments. The width of the shelves permits of the titles of the magazines being visible. It is a very neat, compact contrivance. It comes in mahogany or in black or red lacquer beautifully decorated in dull gold with Chinese design. In either finish it has a strong decorative note, as it is of good proportion and unusual in form.

A VARIETY OF NEW TYPES

Another little table of much alluring service is a long narrow reading table, about 3' long by 1/2' wide. In the middle is an attachment



A table painted in soft tones, as is this, can be used in a room with mahogany to emphasize the color note. \$75



For the kiddies' own room comes this painted table with a flamingo perched on the bottom cross bar. \$36

STAIRS were made for a mystery and a sign. They are among the few old signs standing for mysteries that the modern house contains. For though the modern house contains its signs, few contain signs that stand for mysteries, since most of the signs are now merely matters of decoration.

A mystery is a different thing entirely. It is something you cannot understand, and, in order to know that it exists and so that you will not forget it, you set up its sign. Moreover, it is a thing that, in modern terms, proves amply efficient to its generation.

Once on a day men carved on the posts of their beds the images of the four evangelists who watched over them in the lonesome, bleak night hours. How they would watch was a mystery; how they *could* watch was a mystery; nevertheless, there was the sign. Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, mounted on the four corners of a bed nowadays, have to fit in with the furniture. They are part of the decoration but not of the dogma.

The four evangelists did not prevent black plague from creeping in as bedfellow, nor did they ward off the murderous dagger of the foe—whereas antiseptics and locks might have—but many nights did those four signs watch over the blissful slumber of simple men and women and little children and, in the dawn, know the thankful salutation that comes to those who do their work as best they can, who are amply efficient to their generation.

To-day we pin our faith on the antiseptic and the lock. Both often fail. Their great disadvantage lies in the fact, however, that we cannot pin them to our bed's head, for the one does not grace a post as would an image, and the other is not so fragrant as the incense with which in those old days men spiced their rooms against the baleful odors of disease.

STAIRS are a mystery in the same measure. They take a man up and they take him down. Why he should go up and down may be a simple matter: he wants to get up or he wants to go down. The stairs take him. Fine! They also take him step by step. And therein lies the mystery. It requires a constant regular effort on his part—as constant and regular as belief in a mystery—to climb the stairs. There is, moreover, always the step ahead that he would attain.

No man ever stops on stairs save he be tired or weak or given to posing or to holding conversation with friends in the middle of highways. For stairs were not made to stand still on; as in life, one must keep going up or down. Life knows no such thing as stagnation. To be sure, there is rest between rises, just as there is rest between heart-beats, but the road goes all the way until the end. The wise man is the one who knows when to rest.

Moreover, no one ever slid upstairs, although children and drunken men often slide down. And only children and drunken men blissfully defy the mystery of stairs by sliding down, because they cannot have the robust faith to grasp the power

THE MYSTERY OF STAIRS

of signs. Most of us mount the steps one by one, just as we rise in life; and go through the steps one by one, as some do in life. And on the whole we are satisfied because we still believe in stairs albeit we do not understand them.

The author of a recent book on the history of the house bemoans the existence of stairs in this day of enlightenment, and he cites, as examples of the horror and ineffectuality of them, certain famous men and women who have fallen down them to their deaths. It is true, stairs are dangerous to those who will not take them step by step, just as any mystery is a two-edged

sword hurled at the man who, professing belief in it, does not live it. But stairs are the most feasible method of ascent and decent because they are the least dangerous. What are the few who fall stricken down stairs to the hosts who fall unstricken down elevator shafts!

And the fact that stairs are only one stage above the rudimentary ladder is no more of an argument against them than saying that clothes are only one step above the rudimentary nakedness. Heaven knows, we have too few of these rudimentary things in life—too few of the ways that cause men the healthy effort which breeds healthy minds in healthy bodies.

LIKE any mystery, stairs are possessed of a fine democracy. The king and the cat that looks at the king can alike ascend them, and be they spiral or straight, the ascent for each traveler is the same. Through that very democracy do the kingly qualities of the king and the feline qualities of the cat make themselves pronounced—for, be it remembered, democracy means not that all men are the same, but that all have the same chance to express their individuality. You can tell what a man is by the way he comes down stairs.

The elevator, on the other hand gives no such opportunity because all the occupants must act the same: face the door. You enter the same, ride the same, and go out the same.

The mechanics of elevators may be perfect, but their philosophy is all wrong. They are the product of that environment which has created tall buildings; they meet the demands of a narrow space. In themselves they have no beauty because they are Frankenstein's of mechanism. In them men are their slaves. They hold men's lives in the hollow of their latticed iron hand. Of stairs men are masters. The effort is yours. You go up them and come down them kingly or sneaking like a cat.

IT is difficult to believe the mystery of stairs, however much you are convinced that they are a mystery. It was equally difficult

to believe the efficiency of the four evangelists on the bed posts. And when you stop to think of them, it requires a sturdy belief to accept the mysteries of lock and antiseptics and doorbells. Look around your house. You are dwelling in a cloud of mysteries. Their signs you touch every day.

Perhaps Tertullian was right with his "Credo quia impossibile!"

THE PAPER GARDEN

*Bring pencils, fine pointed,
For our writing must be infinitesimal;
And bring sheets of paper
To spread before us.
Now draw the plan of our garden-beds,
And outline the borders and the paths
Correctly.
We will scatter little words
Upon the paper,
Like seeds about to be planted;
We will fill all the whiteness
With little words
So that the brown earth
Shall never show between our flowers;
Instead, there will be petals and greenness
From April till November.*

*These narrow lines
Are rose-drifted thrift,
Edging the paths.
And here I plant nodding columbines,
With tree-tall wistarias behind them,
Each stem umbrellaed with its purple fringe.
Winged sweet peas shall flutter next to pansies
All down the sunny center.
Foxglove spears,
Thrust back against the swaying lilac leaves,
Will bloom and fade before the china asters
Smear their crude colors over autumn hazes.
These double paths dividing make an angle
For bushes,
Bleeding hearts, I think,
Their flowers jiggling
Like little ladies,
Satined, hoop-skirted,
Ready for a ball.*

*The round black circles
Mean striped and flaunting tulips,
The clustered trumpets of yellow jonquils,
And the sharp blue of hyacinths and squills.
These specks like dotted grain
Are coreopsis, bright as bandannas,
And ice-blue heliotrope with its sticky leaves,
And Mignonette,
Whose sober-colored cones of bloom
Scent quiet mornings.
And poppies! Poppies! Poppies!
The hatchings shall all mean a tide of poppies,
Crinkled and frail and flowing in the breeze.*

*Wait just a moment,
Here's an empty space.
Now plant me lilies-of-the-valley—
This pear-tree over them will keep them cool—
We'll have a lot of them
With white bells jingling.
The steps
Shall be all soft with stonecrop;
And at the top
I'll make an arch of roses,
Crimson,
Bee-enticing.*

*There, it is done;
Seal up the paper.
Let us go to bed and dream of flowers.*

AMY LOWELL



Lord Gleniffer, Langwater Farms

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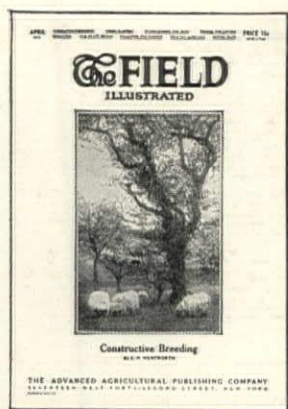
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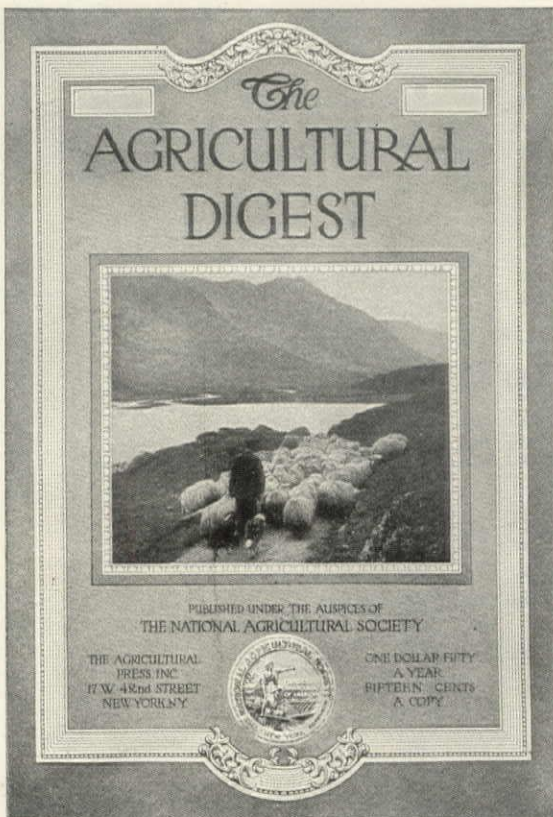
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IN SOUTHERN GARDENS

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CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

There is nothing which so fitly typifies the spirit of the New South as the majestic loveliness of the stately Himalayan Cedar, *Cedrus deodara*. Its pyramidal outlines tower skyward unrestrained and fearless. Its roots dig deeply and lovingly into the old red clay of the Georgia hills with the same fondness with which it must cling to oriental clay on the heights that bound the farther shores of the Seven Seas. Its ambitions and ideals are lofty. For just sixteen short years the twin sisters here shown have stood at each side of this hospitable doorway, and now they lift their waving branches at least sixty feet above the sod. Graceful and gentle and tenderly gracious in their soft coloring and delicate tracery of leaf and stem and branch, yet strong to endure both the summer's heat and the winter's cold, Antæus-fashion they bend first to touch the earth and thus gain strength with which to climb up and up and up on their ambitious way to the stars.

THE SOIL FOR DEODARAS

Where there is room, where dignity and grace are desirable, where soft coloring in the evergreen notes is needed, plant *deodaras*. In choosing the situation for these trees perfect drainage and plenty of clay in the soil must be assured. This done, nothing will give more satisfactory or more beautiful or quicker results. It is better to select trees that have grown large enough to have some character, say from 30" to 36" in height, and these can be purchased from any reliable Southern nursery for about \$1.50 each. Small sizes can be had for twenty-five cents and up, but the difference in strength and in rapidity of growth will amply repay the additional expense for the initial planting.

With outlines more symmetrical and formal, with branches more closely appressed, with leafage more delicate in color and feathery in texture than the native cedar, *Juniperus virginiana*, of comparatively rapid growth and with great adap-

tability, the cypresses from many quarters of the earth that grow easily and beautifully along the lower Atlantic and Gulf Coast regions of the Southern States form a long list.

They vary in color, in height, and contour and can be secured to suit almost any requirement of soil or situation. Where a screen planting is desirable and deciduous plantings like the poplars are used as a background, the slower-growing cypress trees can be put in to fill the spaces and ultimately to make an evergreen screen. For such positions the *Cupressus Benthami* and *Cupressus gracilis* are equally good. The *Benthami* forms a perfect cone with its greatest diameter 5' or 6' from the ground. Its leaves are feathery and of a soft glaucous green that is almost the same in summer and winter. The *Benthami* is one of the most rapid growers among the evergreen trees. It is beautiful in every stage of its history. Both it and *gracilis* are very fine trees for formal plantings to accent the architectural notes in the garden plan and for thickets along the boundaries.

Of a rich green that is almost velvety black in the deep shadows is the pyramidal cypress, *Cupressus Knightiana*. On the border of a plantation of pines where the deep browns and vivid greens of these trees carry the same color tones, this cypress is wonderful. Its broad base and up-lifted arms with closely massed leaves are not as graceful as the softer colored and more feathery varieties, but its beauty deserves a position of prominence and its stateliness requires a dignified setting.

OLD-WORLD CYPRESSES

For the formal effects made famous by the beautiful gardens of the Orient and Italy there are the Italian and Roman cypresses. *Cupressus sempervirens*, (*c. fastigata*), and the far-famed *Cupressus funebris* so extensively used in the temple courts of China. Both of these varieties are of easy and rapid growth and adapt themselves readily to the various soils. Their leaves are very delicate

(Continued on page 53)



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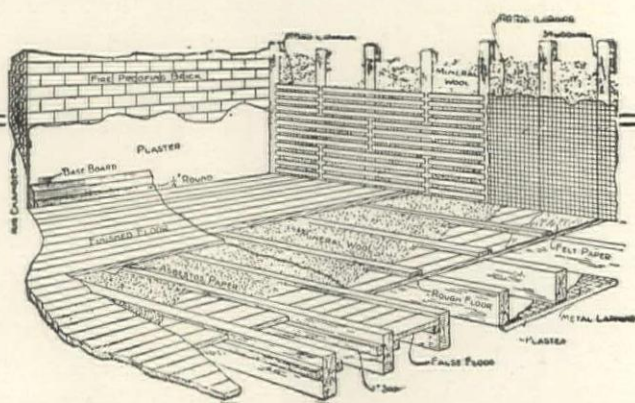
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NEW JERSEY

In Southern Gardens

(Continued from page 52)

and the coloring is deep and rich, but not dark enough to prove somber. Single specimens of these trees planted close to the boundary lines of a brick or stucco house add dignity and grace and carry the formal architectural lines of the building into the harmony of the garden plan.

The most erect and shaft-like of the cypresses are the *Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis* and *Cupressus sempervirens royalii*, the latter being the most columnar and erect of all. They grow straight upward and vary very little in diameter. Even though they attain a height of from 60' to 80' the diameter never exceeds 4' or 5' at the base and in the widest part of the tree. They are wonderfully beautiful and most graceful in their stately loftiness as they sway rhythmically in the wandering breezes that caught the old spirit and faithfully bend them to and fro all through the year.

Edwin Neuhaus says, in speaking of the beauty secured at the Panama-Pacific Exposition by the cypress trees transplanted from the old Spanish Missions of California, that if he had the making of California's laws he would require every householder to plant at least six cypress trees not only for the beauty and grace they would give to the present generation, but for the joy they would pass on to those who grow-up in the coming years. Not quite so stringent a regulation would I urge, but, for the privileged sections, able to grow these trees, not to do so is neglect of opportunity. They not only enable the planter to stress the formal evergreen note in his garden detail and to bridge the gap between the rigid lines of building and the softer lines of the garden scheme, but they introduce a note of permanency, with their deeper colorings and in their evergreen effects, into the wonderful color harmonies that throng most Southern gardens throughout the year.

THE BHOTAN PINE

From the southern slopes of India we have secured one of the best of our trees of pyramidal outline. This is the drooping fir of Hindustan, *Pinus excelsa*, sometimes called the Bhotan pine. Of most exquisite grey-green color, the needles of this pine are utterly different in effect from the upright pine needles of the native trees. It is of very graceful habit, is easily grown, and more informal in effect than the cypresses. The color is much like that of the Himalayan cedars, and the two make a delightful combination.

The greens in the cypresses, arbovitae and pines vary so greatly that it is necessary to exercise much care in choosing them lest the effect ultimately become as if one had tried to plant a color card of coniferous trees. Did you ever see a planting like that? Who has not? More the pity. If in doubt about the color combinations, find out before you order your plants.

The *Pinus excelsa* is a graceful tree, of beautiful color and quick growth, and is not hard to transplant from the nursery. Since the inroads of the home-makers have driven out the native pines and it is almost impossible to grow them, the Bhotan pine, with the *Pinus Koraiensis*, the Korean pine of dwarf growth, must be used if we do not wish to give up the genus entirely. These trees and all the cypresses can be bought for fifty cents each. They will give good results, but the larger sizes—\$1 to \$2.50—will be better.

SOME FORMAL EVERGREENS

For plantings of extreme formality for evergreen borders, where varying sizes are necessary, there is a most formidable list of the arbor vitae *Biotas* and *Thuyas*, from which to choose. If the nurserymen would attach a color card to the pages on which they describe their list of these plants, and use a standard uniform nomenclature, it would benefit the unwary and too-trustful customers.

However, the arbor vitae that is most used in this section is the *Biota aurea nana*, and on account of its hardiness it is worthy of its popularity. The only objection to it is that it has a strong yellowish tinge on the new leaves in the spring, but as this soon disappears and the green color is predominant we plant it in spite of its variegation at the spring time—not because of it, as so many do. This *Biota* is of comparatively dwarf growth and extremely compact habit, and on this account is especially good for urns, jars, and boxes. With this, where a taller form of the same coloring is needed the *Biota aurea pyramidalis* may be used. This becomes tree-like, ultimately growing from 20' to 25'. The summer heat brings out the green tones in this tree also. *Thuya orientalis compacta* and *Thuya orientalis globosa* are two good forms of sturdy growth and graceful habit. The average price of all these plants is from fifty to seventy-five cents each, for sizes that range from 15" to 20" and 24" to 30", with a good spread. These will be satisfactory and will give immediate effect.



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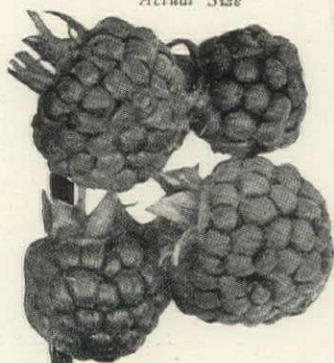
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A successful terrace planting: Italian cypresses in the background, arbovitae and sago palms in the pots

Actual Size



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Northern Grown



Actual Size

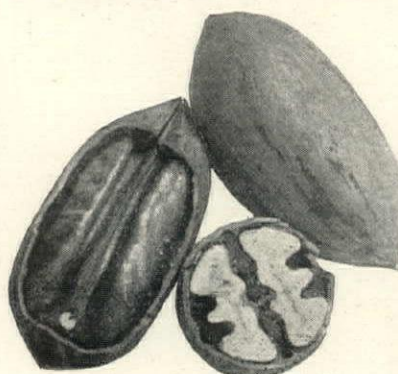
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Sober Paragon Sweet Chestnut Actual Size



SOBER PARAGON Mammoth Sweet Chestnut

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The Master Impressionists

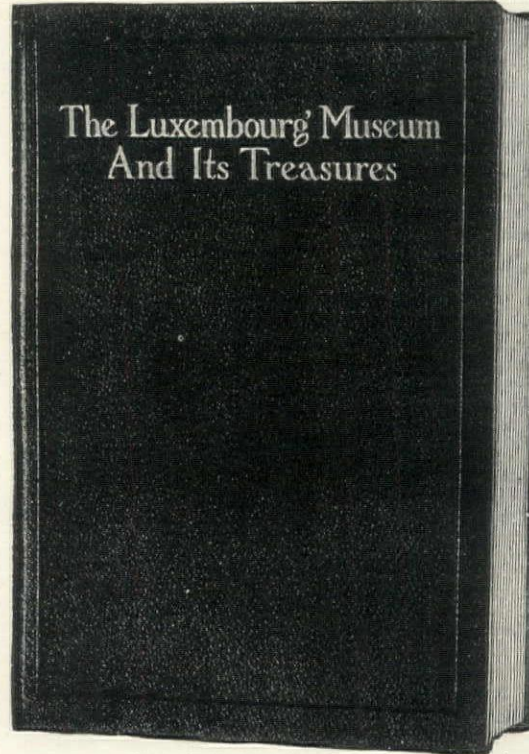
THEIR FAMOUS PAINTINGS AND THEIR FOLLOWERS

By the same author and publisher; is a fitting companion to The Luxembourg Museum and Its Treasures. Recently from the press, it is having a phenomenal sale among those familiar with the graceful, direct, commonsense style of the author, and the elegance with which his volumes are illustrated and published.

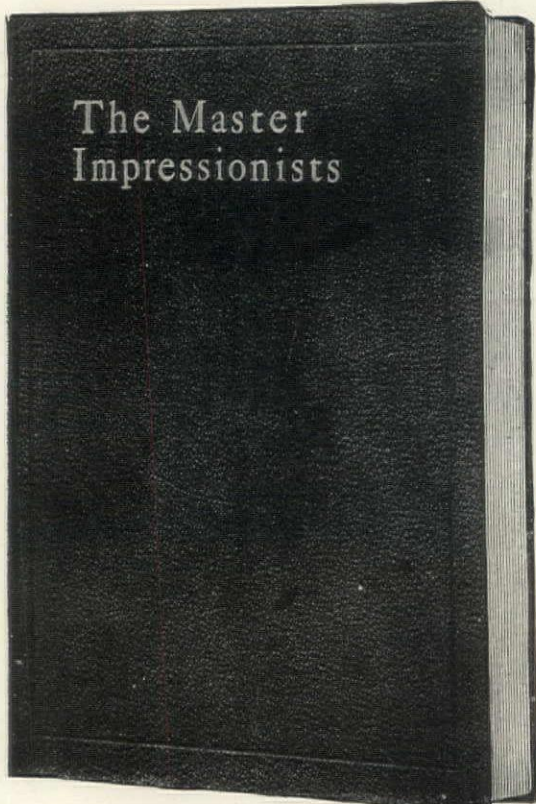
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The American Dog

(Continued from page 19)

breeders strive for the ideal of a dark brindle, evenly marked with white. These are strikingly attractive colors. Another little thing—we on this side of the Atlantic have a peculiar prejudice against a wire-coated dog. Such a jacket is waterproof and weather-proof, quite ideal from the dog's point of view, and it is cleanly and sheds less than either the short or long coats, so it is very desirable in the house. But most Americans do not like a wire coat, while a long coat, undoubtedly a thing of beauty, is far from being a joy in the house. In his pretty markings and short coat the Boston enjoys an initial advantage.

Then what a sporty little chap he is! He trips down the street like a little bantam-cock, greeting his friends in his chipper, democratic way, and always keeping a sharp lookout for stray cats. Chasing cats is his favorite sport. With other dogs he is an independent little rascal and neither says "By your leave, sir," nor "Doggone your soul!" He neither hunts nor avoids trouble, but his little hide fairly bursts with the exuberance of high spirits. He is a cocky, lively little dog; were he not also a highly intelligent and docile little dog, he would lead his master many a merry dance.

To return again to his looks—"A good Boston," as one of the best-known judges has said, "is built on the square." His body, viewed from the side, is one large square, and his head two smaller ones, one for the head proper and the other for the muzzle. The prize winner is a cobby little dog, but decidedly of the terrier type. He stands on all four feet squarely. All his movements are quick, and he has a bold, almost a pert air of alertness. His deep chest is broader than the English terrier's, and his ribs well sprung, with considerable cut up of loin. His neck is of good length, supporting his blocky head gracefully. His skull should be flat on top (without wrinkles in the skin) and his cheeks must be smooth, not bumpy. His ears, placed at the corners of the skull, are either neatly trimmed or, as is becoming more and more popular, left uncut. Fairly large, dark eyes, with an expression of great intelligence, are an important point, and the muzzle must be deep and square, with even teeth. A Boston that is undershot looks sour and "bullish," while one that is overshot, a rare fault, is "froggy" in expression. The lips must cover the teeth in front, and the desired nose is large and black.

Boston terrierites have made the tail a great fancy point. The stubby, twisted button tail has been very popular of late, but the real tail is a kink tail about 2" long, tapering to a fine point, set low, twisted once or twice. Many have been the discussions, and the lawsuits that have waged bitterly over a docked or tampered tail on a show Boston terrier.

THE SHOW DOG

These, very briefly, are the points of this very good-looking dog. Only a small percentage of them very

closely approximate this perfect ideal. Many are leggy and many have po feet and pasterns; others have pop eyes and snippy forefaces; s others are undershot and swag around with bowed legs and lo bulldog-like shoulders. Color a tails bar others from show r honors. So it happens that, thou there are many Boston terriers, really good Boston terrier—from bench show point of view—is r and correspondingly expensive. K competition, too, stimulates the mand, and a fancy specimen co mands a truly fancy price.

At the New York show, several years ago Fosco had made his del and won in all his classes. Flash with jewels and ermine, Mrs. Soc Climber came sailing down the ai blue, catching sight of the array and ribbons over the dog, stopp and joined the little knot paying ho



The Boston's head shows him to be a dog of intelligence, real brain and self-respect

age to the n king of Bosto Row. She garded him crit ally through l lorgnette, a n having notice that she was observed of all d servers, she ask very impressive if he was for sa The imp of a ke nel boy with t dog replied th he had just be sold.

"Oh, that's—t bad," she pant heavily.

"De boss mig sell, ma'am," t youngster sai very confide tially; "he on paid three thou and fer him."

The woman choked and gasped "Three thou—why, he's worth much as my furs!"

Somebody snickered. With a gu she recovered her composure, a with a supposedly withering glan that included the poor dog, the kennel boy and all bystanders, she sailed m jestically off.

As kennel boys are apt to do, th one had inflated the price, and, of course, you will not have to pay a such sum even for a prize-winner but a typical, well-marked Boston not a cheap dog. Boston puppies are somewhat delicate as young babies and because of their short noses th have a hard time with distemper. A cordingly, one should, if possible, g a youngster who has been throu this disease. Therefore, it is well buy a well matured Boston pupp but on the other hand it is especial desirable to have a Boston broug up as a member of the family. S months is a good compromise age.

PURCHASING POINTS

At six months, too, a puppy h reached a stage of development wh it is possible to foretell with som degree of assurance what sort of grown dog he will be. All pups a fickle things, and he who at thr weeks looks to be the pick of the li ter may become a runt. At si months, however, an experie fancier will be able to tell wha ner of dog each youngster will b come and will have scaled his pric accordingly. The price asked by reliable kennel is the most tru worthy guide for a novice purchase.

Among all the thoroughbred dog the Boston terrier is the younges Slurs are sometimes cast at him

(Continued on page 58)

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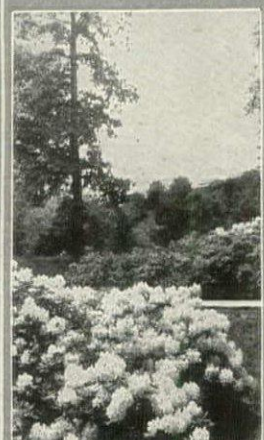
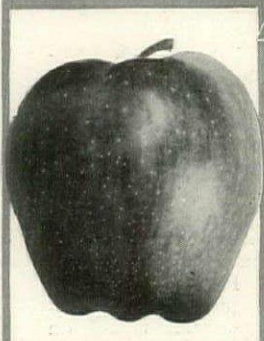
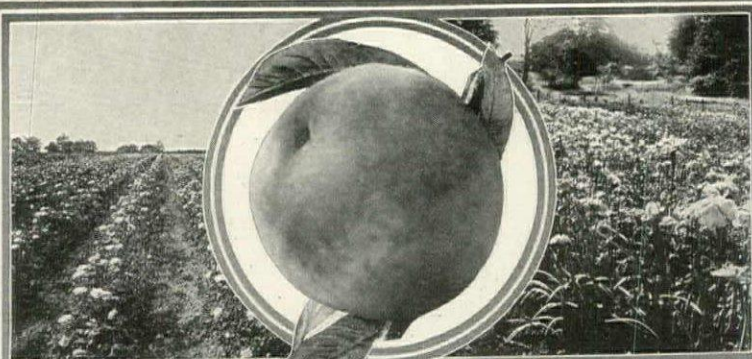
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The American Dog

(Continued from page 56)

an "upstart," but his friends reply proudly that he is the only dog whose pedigree can be traced back right to the very beginning. There is certainty, not speculation, about the origin of the American dog. The beginning was something less than fifty years ago. If this seems a short enough time in which to establish a new breed, we must remember that fifty years means twenty dog generations, the same as seven centuries in mankind. The test of a thoroughbred animal is that it possesses certain well marked characteristics which it transmits to its offspring, or, in other words, the ability to breed true to type. The Boston terrier has done this for twenty years.

The breed originated in and around Boston as a cross between the English bulldog and the English bull terrier. The original specimens of this cross-bred stock were imported from the other side, and some of these dogs possessed marked individuality. These characteristics have become the points of the breed.

The progenitor of the whole Boston terrier race was an imported dog known to fame as Hooper's Judge. He was a leggy dog, but resembled his bulldog ancestors in head points, though he was level-mouthed. He weighed about thirty-two pounds and in color was dark brindle, with even white markings. Little is known of his early history save that he was imported by William O'Brien, of Boston, who sold him to Robert C. Hooper. To Judge was bred the white colored Burnett's Gyp. She weighed but twenty pounds. Their son was Well's Eph, a cobby, well-marked brindle dog with a blocky head and even mouth, who weighed about twenty-two pounds. Eph was the sire of Bernard's Tom, and it was this dog who laid the foundation of the family fortune. He was the first to boast a short, screw tail, and he set his descendants the example

of great popularity, for it is said that he was the best known and the best liked dog in the whole of Boston. Tom was a big improvement over his sire and grandsire. He did not have their fine markings, but he was a trappy, clean-cut little chap. His numerous sons and daughters usually favored him strongly, and he is credited with the small size, the screw tail, and the alert terrier type of breed to-day.

There were, of course, other early heroes not of this strain. The Jack Reed dog and the Perry dog, Kelly's Brick and O'Brien's Ben were the most famous of these celebrities. All of these were imported animals. There is a strong sporting flavor in their names. The Jack Reed dog and Kelly's Brick! These are redolent of the Georgian days of badger diggings and cocking mains, of rat-killing contests and dog fights, and, indeed, Brick is even to-day remembered as a "very fierce little white dog." Naturally, the famous old fighting cross, bulldog and terrier, produced dogs of pluck and spirit, but in five generations the Boston has been refined and the fighting strain clarified. He is still plucky, but he is not fighting dog.

In the early days the Bostons were shown in the same classes with the bull terriers. Later they came to be known as "round head bull terriers" and in 1891 their friends asked to have them recognized as thoroughbreds and entered in the Stud Book as American bull terriers. It was not till 1895, after having three times repeated this petition, that they were recognized under the name of Boston terriers. The memory of the old names is persistent, and many people still miscall them Boston Bull. Though there is bulldog blood in their veins, they are more of the terrier type, and this "bull" is a misnomer.

The Table Test for the Vegetable Garden

(Continued from page 22)

Spinach. This runs to seed very quickly in hot weather. A good plan is to depend upon Swiss chard, or a large leafed variety of mustard for "greens" after the first sowing of spinach is used up; but the "New Zealand" spinach will furnish leaves for greens throughout the season.

Squash. There are usually too many summer squashes and too few winter ones. For a very small garden, plant Fordhook or Delicata which are used for both purposes. The latter may be had in bush form, which takes up still less room. Where there is space enough for both kinds, two or three hills of white scalloped and two or three of Summer Crookneck will furnish squash enough until one of the fall sorts (Delicious and Sim's Blue Hubbard are of particularly fine quality) are ready. Four to a dozen hills, as space permits, of the winter varieties will be none too many, as the fruit can be kept until spring in cold storage.

Tomatoes. The plants are often set out all at one time and of one variety, with the consequence that a great deal of the fruit is wasted, and during the four to six weeks of late fall the table is without tomatoes entirely, when there should be plenty. For a long season's supply, buy or grow half a dozen pot plants of Bonny Best Early, or of some other good, early variety. Set these out early; they may be planted a week

or two before danger of frost is over if you will cover them up at night—not a very difficult task for six plants. Later, about the middle of May, set out six or twelve of a main crop variety such as Matchless, Stone Globe, Dwarf Stone or Dwarf Giant if you do not wish to take them up. And again, at the third planting (about the middle of June), set out half a dozen or a dozen of the same kind (these plants you can start yourself) in a sheltered position, about the same time you set out the first plants, to furnish a supply for later fall and for ripening after frost. This will give many more tomatoes than will be required for the table but they are one of the best fruits for preserving, either ripe or green. While they can be grown either way it is always best to stake them, as it saves room and gives better fruit.

Turnips. If you are fond of these make a very small planting at each of the first three plantings. For the late fall and winter supply, the seeds may be put in at the third planting, toward the end of June, but it will be better to delay it until the middle of July. They will then not grow so large and be of finer quality for both table and keeping.

While these calculations are for the small garden—say for four people—the same method of reasoning can be used in figuring out what you will need for larger gardens.



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Get out the incubator and clean it.

Place orders for baby chicks as early as possible.

Watch out for dampness but give an abundance of fresh air.

Change the litter if that on the floor has become packed down hard. Do not neglect to feed something green or succulent, sprouted oats, roots or beet pulp.

Remember that there must be no lack of water. If away all day, use a lamp heated fountain.

Get a permit written into your insurance policy before starting an incubator or brooder in the house or basement.

Professional poultry keepers raising roasting chickens have been running their incubators for some time, but the last of February or first of March is early enough for the amateur to start his machines. Indeed, the middle or last of March is sufficiently early when the smaller breeds like Leghorns and Anconas are kept, but eggs from any of the large breeds like Cochins and Brahmas should be set the latter part of February. Sometimes there is a temptation to hatch out one's chickens very early, but that is a mistake if they are to be grown for the next season's layers. Early chicks of the smaller breeds are likely to moult in the fall, and, furthermore, it is much harder to raise them while the weather is cold; and the eggs are likely to be less fertile early in the year.

In any event, however, the incubator should be brought out this month and prepared for use. If a machine is to be purchased, the sooner the order is placed the better, although the amateur should first give careful consideration to his purchase. Incubators advertised at extremely low prices are seldom reliable, but some medium priced machines do good work, especially those of the 200-egg size. The day-old chick business, and custom hatching, have not cut down the demand for small machines as much as might be expected. They have, on the other hand, increased the number of poultry keepers.

When only a few chickens are wanted, it is a good plan to buy them, if one can be certain of getting good stock. Orders should be placed as early as possible, for there is always a big rush in March. Custom hatching is a great help to the amateur who keeps a non-sitting breed or does not like to bother with broody hens. Eggs to be used for hatching should be gathered several times a day or they may become chilled.

Dampness must be avoided, but there should be no lack of fresh air. A house may be made damp simply by keeping it closed too tightly, the evidence being found in frost on the inside walls.

It is especially important to have the litter always dry. It should not be allowed to pack hard either, for then the grain will remain on top and the hens will not be forced to exercise in order to obtain a meal. Stirring it with a garden fork helps, but new litter is likely to be needed this month. Probably the amateur who is

accustomed to buy straw at a high price will find it more economical the end, as well as more satisfactory to use one of the prepared litters now on the market. Baled shavings are cheaper, but not so good to put on the garden.

Coal ashes spread on the dropping boards make the latter easier to clean. Some coal ashes are also used in the dusting box or even thrown into a corner of the house. Hens seem to have a fondness for coal ashes and eat a considerable amount. Wood ashes should not be used, as they release the ammonia in the manure and also take the gloss out of the plumage of birds that dust in them.

Turkeys should be kept indoors when there is snow on the ground but always in houses which are well ventilated, although without draft. The litter on the floor of the turkey house should be deeper even than that in the hen house. Indian Runner ducks are commonly allowed to paddle around in the snow, but this practice cuts down the number of eggs they will lay. Ducks lay early in the morning as a rule, and dry their eggs wherever they happen to be, although they sometimes make temporary nests in the litter. Shavings make a better litter than straw or hay for ducks, but whatever is used, it must be changed very often. It is rather hard to keep a duck house in a sanitary condition in winter. From now until Easter, duck eggs will bring fancy prices in many markets, often selling well above hatching eggs.

Some successful poultrymen grow along without feeding green stuff, but the average amateur will find it wise to give sprouted oats, roots like mangels, cut clover or beet pulp several times a week. Beet pulp comes from the sugar beet factories in different form and many dealers in poultry supplies carry it in stock. It is cheap and convenient.

There must be no lack of water at all times, but in freezing weather the water receptacles require refilling several times a day. Many of the patent fountains are not easy to handle in winter and better results are obtained when common galvanized pails are used. When the poultry keeper is to be away all day, he can fall back on one of the heated fountains, which keep the water at just the right temperature all the time. But little attention is required for these fountains and the expense for oil is negligible.



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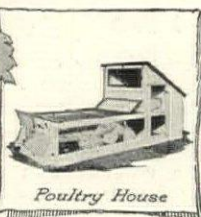
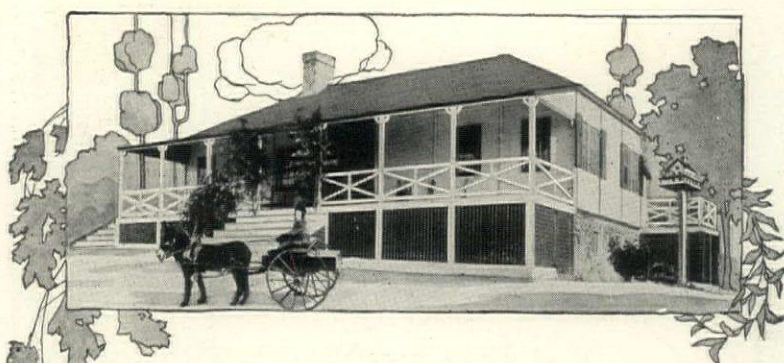


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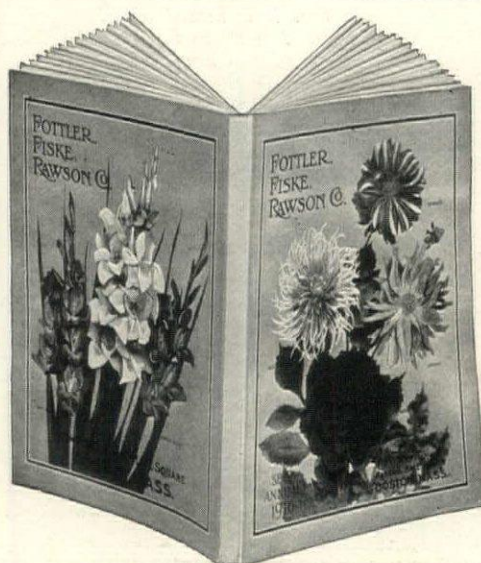
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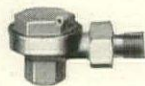
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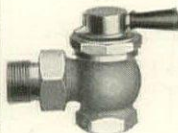


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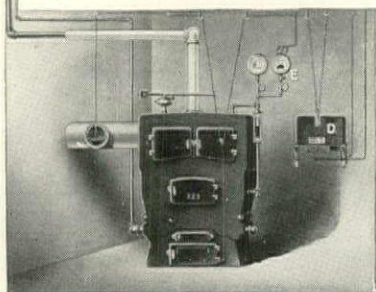
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In setting the trees on the hillsides a homemade "leveler" was used to determine their exact locations

Counting the Cost of Farming

(Continued from page 41)

were hilled in. By taking time, but using all available labor, the trees were all set by November 23.

The hole for the tree is dug much larger than the roots. In the bottom of the hole is placed a mound of good top loam. Over this the roots of the tree are spread and forced down on the mound. More top soil is shoveled into the hole and firmed with the feet. The graft of the little tree should be 1½" below the surface of the soil. Manure should never be put in the hole with the roots. Any ground that is good enough to plant with trees should not need manure until the trees begin to bear, except what is secured from cover-crops. If wood growth is forced along too fast—by reason of overstimulation—the tree is harmed.

PROPER PROTECTION

When a tree is planted in the fall it must be wrapped in a tree protector to keep mice, rabbits and woodchucks from chewing the tender bark. This protector must reach to the ground, and up nearly as high as the first branches. It must be firmed into the ground with a shovel of earth. If the protector touches the lower branches the earth freezing will push it higher and rub the tree.

These tree protectors can be made of strips of tar roofing, or they can be purchased by the dozen or hundred. One commercial tree protector is made of thin sheets of wood about 8" wide by 24" long. These are so thin as to bend easily about the trunk of the tree. The part to bury in the ground is dipped in tar to prevent its rotting. After it is wrapped loosely about the tree, two pieces of wire or cord fasten it in place. These are inexpensive, but they cannot economically be used for more than one season, as the weather cracks the wood into strips, which would make the labor cost of putting it back on the tree, after it was removed in the spring, entirely too high.

Roofing strips can be used several seasons if they are carefully removed from the trees and laid flat when stored. Roofing is more expensive to cut and put on the tree, but our experience is that it is less inclined to bark the trees.

Protectors should be put on in the fall, and remain until spring is well advanced. They cannot be left on the year around, because the trunks must be sprayed for scale insects even be-

fore the leaves are out. At this time it is necessary to remove the protectors, and from then until fall constant watch must be kept to prevent vermin attacking the bark. Paint the trunks is a partial protection. White lead and oil is often used. If stays on the trunks well. If a layer of tar is added to the paint it is much better.

Another paint is made of a mixture of lime-sulphur, with a dash of Paris green or arsenate of lead. This was recommended to us by the State experts, who claim it to be a good stimulant for the young tree as well as a protection against pests. Earth should be removed from about the roots, and the paint applied an inch below the graft. It keeps borers from their underground work. The paint must reach to lower branches.

Newly set trees, planted in the fall will freeze out of the ground until the roots are protected. To accomplish this protection each tree is hilled up. Earth is shoveled over the roots, up against the tree protector for a foot deep, and spread out beyond the roots. This earth mound also acts as a splendid protection against warm spells. January and February thaws sometimes rush by on trees, because the warm reaches the roots and starts the sap. This can never happen if a tree is hilled up in the fall. It is very important that a fall-set tree should receive this extra care, and we feel that our success with fall planting is due largely, to this method.

PRUNING

When trees are planted in the fall the roots are pruned as they are planted, care being taken to leave fresh cut on every root, and to remove all dead or injured roots. The top of a fall-planted tree should be pruned until the following spring. If the top is pruned as the tree is the branches are often winter killed and so leave deformed trees. Some of our young trees were injured by February pruning. It is better to wait as long as possible in the spring but the work should be done before the sap starts. Many persons "prune any time," but a young, newly set tree is injured by any sap loss.

The second and fourth orchards were set in the spring. The same methods of planting were used.

(Continued on page 64)



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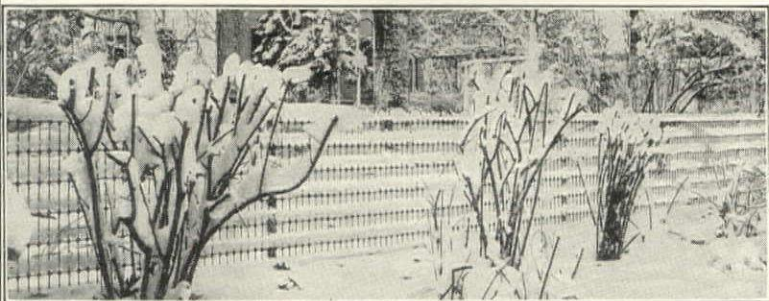


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Our Service Department can furnish everything you need for the orchard at prices which save you money. Tell us your needs.

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Counting the Cost of Farming

(Continued from page 62)

the trees did not have to be killed up because the roots were established before freezing weather. Tree protectors, however, were put on the first fall. The trees were pruned as soon after planting as possible, as the growing season was coming on. Some authorities advise pruning the tops with the roots before the tree is set. This method gives a better chance to gauge the branches to the roots, but it does not allow the start at training the tree to its environment that one gets if the tree is planted first. The lay of the ground has much to do with the way a tree should be pruned. We pruned all our trees after they were set.

TRENCHING

We have found it easier to get trenching done when setting trees in the fall. Labor is always scarce during the spring rush on the farm, and, in setting many trees, an extra force is needed. Also a sunny, dry October can usually be counted on, while spring, with its frequent rains, is more uncertain. For fall setting we contented ourselves with trenching in the young trees in bundles as they came from the grower, and removing them, a bundle at a time, as they were planted. With spring planting we take the precaution to undo each bundle of trees, separate them and hill them in one by one in long furrows. With this care they will keep well in the ground if weather retards the work. The trenching is done by plowing a furrow deep enough to set the roots well in and cover with earth.

Much time can be saved if the dormant spray is given the trees before they are removed from the trench. This can be done in a few minutes when they are close together in the rows and saves dragging the spray machine over newly plowed ground. The trees are fumigated before they leave the growers, and are supposed to be free from pests, but it is an added precaution to give them the dormant spray.

SPRAYING

We have found that young trees should be carefully watched. They

Orchard.	Number of Trees.	Preparing Land.	Setting.	Total.
First 429 (at 40 cts.)	\$171.60	\$265.06	\$63.40	\$500.06
Second 197 (at 40 cts.)	78.95	27.97	66.21	173.13
Third 2,550 (at 28 cts.)	721.65	478.04	364.44	1,564.13
Fourth 2,500 (at 28 cts.)	700.00	232.90	213.10	1,146.00
	\$1,672.20	\$1,003.97	\$707.15	\$3,383.32

The final summing up of the cost of setting out the four orchards

The Green and White Garden

(Continued from page 25)

The bulbs are distributed as follows: The lilies in long drifts, the early tulips near the peonies, because they come into bloom while the peonies are still small. Other tulips, both early and late, are concentrated around the circle and down the central path. Hyacinths and poet's narcissus are around the outer walks, and the little snowdrops, fritillarias, crocus and grape hyacinths are in colonies of ten or a dozen here and there all over the garden, between the larger perennials, where the early sun will strike them. *Hyacinthus candicans* will be placed between the ferns because it has a long bare stem which needs masking.

The annuals are subordinate to the perennials, but they help to fill in, especially the first season when there are no bulbs. Sow annual candytuft down the full length of the center

have so few leaves to lose that an insect can do enough damage in a day to retard the growth of the tree many weeks. Its root growth depends largely on the leaf growth, for through the leaves the tree is partly nourished.

The early dormant spray is given before the leaf buds burst. It is made of one gallon of lime-sulphur solution to eight gallons of water. It is a contact spray to kill all scale insects, and must, therefore, be used carefully over every part of the wood growth.

From the time when the first ten caterpillar is abroad until the last aphid is dead the man is alert with the regular summer spray. It is a weaker solution, consisting of 1½ gallons of lime-sulphate to 50 gallons of water and 3 pounds of arsenate of lead. The lime-sulphur in this spray is strong enough to kill any new, thin-skinned scale insect that may have found a place on the branches since the dormant spray. It is not strong enough to hurt the foliage. The arsenate of lead will cling to the leaves and kill the chewing insects that come one after another. This should be applied whenever the new growth on the young trees has reached any size since the last spraying, because the new leaves and tips of the branches are unprotected by the previous spraying and are the tenderest morsels for insects.

Many of our fall set trees grew branches 2' long the first season. These were given the summer spray on May 27th, June 6th and July 8th. That first summer they were also sprayed with a tobacco soap solution for aphid on June 22nd. The aphid is a sucker and is killed only when a soapy solution touches its body. It is not hurt by the arsenate of lead, as it does not chew the leaf.

The second summer found the trees in our orchard much more able to withstand the attacks of pests. After the dormant spray, two sprays of the summer solution of lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead, applied at suitable intervals, kept them in fine condition.

Such a little garden is not too elaborate for the owner of a small place. It all depends on knowing how. As the plan is worked out, there will be a good succession of bloom with nothing coarse or weedy from early spring until late fall. The distances apart for the plants are not shown on the plan, nor are the total quantities, but in estimating the quantities it is customary to allow for the large plants 2' apart, for the medium ones 1' and for the little border plants from 6" to 8". Bulbs: large 12", medium 6" to 8", and for the smallest ones 3" to 6".



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Look through the kennel announcements in this issue of the magazine and you may find the very dog you want. Should none of these quite meet your requirements, write us your preference as to breed, the approximate amount you wish to pay, and we will put you in touch with just the dog you desire.

Address The Dog Show

HOUSE & GARDEN, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York

The Value of a Definite Plan

(Continued from page 15)

Shrubs can be secured which will give a dense foliage and a profusion of flowers through the summer and which have berries and color value that impart a cheery warmth through the winter. We should place the upright shrubs in the rear and the smaller ones in front.

Plant densely at the corners and at the angles of the house, but here and there leave views of the foundation for variety and at the same time to show the passer-by the stability of the foundation. One should be careful not to select shrubs that do not harmonize with the house. It is a safe rule in foundation planting that the shrubs which have bright foliage

should be placed in front and the dark green shrubs in the rear.

After the masses and heights have been decided upon the planting plan may be made. It is best to draw elevations of all shrubbery masses so that the varieties may more easily be selected. The selection of shrubs should be made from a list indigenous to the locality and should be carefully selected as to height, foliage value and flowering qualities.

When the planting plan is finished one will have a set of plans complete for the average place; and one's energy and finances may be so conserved that with every succeeding year the place may be made more beautiful.

How Does Your Garden Grow?

(Continued from page 36)

The tallest plants, whether perennial, annual or biennial, must take the back seats, naturally; thus we know approximately where each will go. Delphiniums and digitalis and the lilies will be the background masses, these all being 3' or over in height, save certain of the lilies. Next come the short lilies and the campanulas; phlox naturally falls into the position before these, with the pyrethrums in front of it, or poppies or stocks or zinnias, providing these be in colors that harmonize. This must be very carefully considered, for there are some very quarrelsome colors in the phlox family, and in some of the others, too. Scarlets and mauves are the ones most likely to get us and the garden into trouble.

Plants best arranged in clumps are the iris, peonies, phlox, pyrethrums, poppies, stocks, asters, zinnias and campanulas. The others lend themselves better to rows or masses in long lines, although even such arrangement should be varied by portions more thickly massed, unless the general scheme is distinctly formal. Do not feel, either, that the tallest plants must be absolutely confined to the background; generally speaking, they must of course be massed there, in order for lower growing things to be seen. But a delphinium or a foxglove may be permitted to invade the front ranks now and then, with natural irregularity and not over-frequently, to make a sharp, clear note in the composition.

Delphiniums and campanulas in close proximity are exquisite, providing it is the pink form of the latter you are using. Otherwise keep them well apart, for their blues do not enhance each other's value, and in white they offer no special color novelty with blue. The pink and blue combination, however, is one of the loveliest things you can arrange for in the garden. Iris in almost any of its colors combines well with peonies, and the character of the two plants is an excellent foil one for the other. The low-growing iris make an edging that is very effective for a long border, and their lance-like leaves are decorative even when there are no blossoms.

Phlox and lilies are particularly good together, when the former is a white variety and the latter a gold. Keep the maroon and mauve shades of phlox carefully apart from everything else, however; for almost nothing will be at peace with them. As a

matter of fact, the only reason for planting these is for a striking and unusual color mass; singly or in small groups, or combined with any other flower, they come dangerously near to being downright ugly. Even white flowers do not improve the situation. They demand all or nothing.

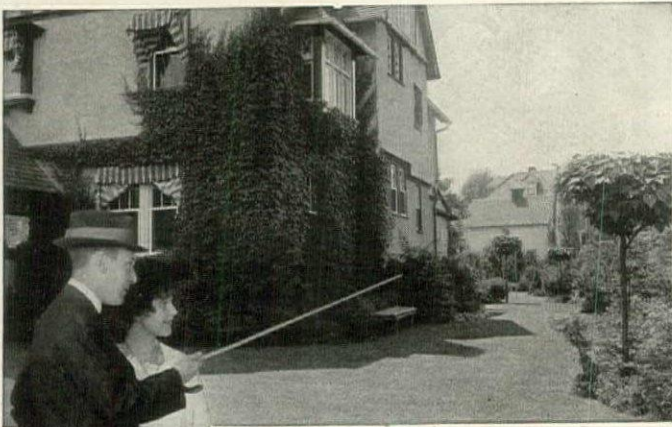
Digitalis is another flower that should be given a place to itself. It deserves this distinction for the sake of its serenely dignified beauty. A mass of them is of unapproachable aloofness; and they should be given this aloofness, in justice to them. If you have no separate place suited to them, set them above all else by letting only the low growing things come near them. This will approach the distinction they merit.

Petunias, being so feeble in their understandings, are almost a protest against growth, although having fairly lengthy stems; so they really must have a place well to the fore, if they are to be shown at all. They may, indeed, occupy the very front of a border, although they are so floppy I do not quite like to put them there. Just back of an edging of the low iris they will not produce quite such a scattered effect.

ZINNIAS AND DAHLIAS

Be very sure that you do not get a mixture in buying seeds of zinnias, though taken in a single color selection there are few flowers that will give greater satisfaction than these old-fashioned old-timers. And any color that you may prefer is good, although my own preference is white, the salmon pink or the deep scarlet. There are not many flowers in a good shade of this latter color; dahlias are about their only rivals.

Unless there is considerable space in your garden where you can afford to have nothing over a long period do not try to grow dahlias, lovely though they are. They take up a great amount of room, they do not begin to blossom until well on into the summer, and they have absolutely no value as a garden flower. For cutting they are without a peer, of course, but in the garden, they are about on a par with sunflowers. And it is the way your garden grows, bear in mind, that we are considering; not how many cut flowers gathered in your vases are to boast when summer comes. Such a garden as we have here planned, however, will supply all the flowers you will want for the house.



Wouldn't you stop to admire a planting like this—one that softens angular architectural lines, creates pleasing lawn vistas and adorns an otherwise unattractive garage—all combining to give that much desired homelike atmosphere?

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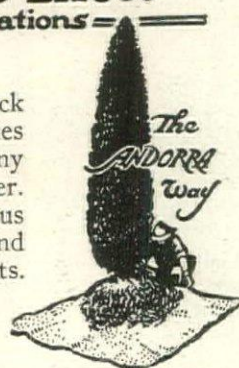
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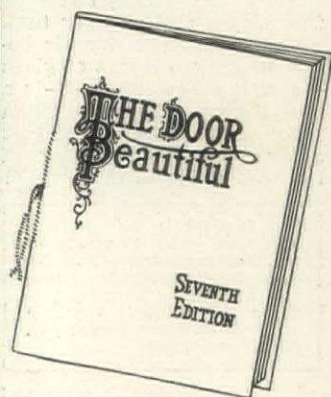
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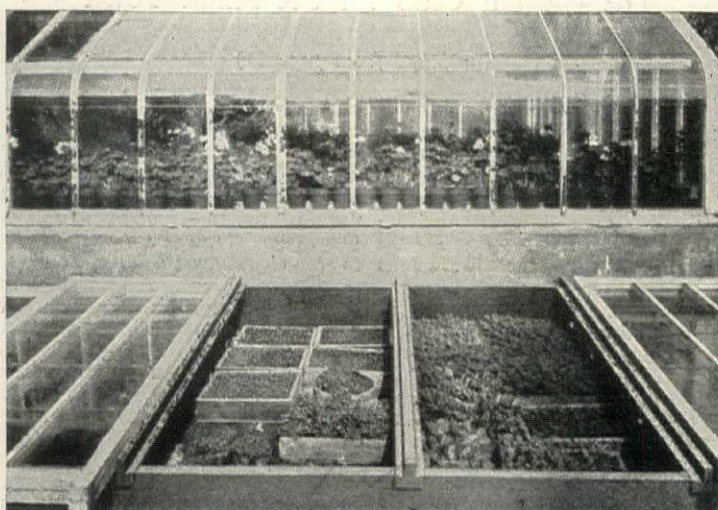


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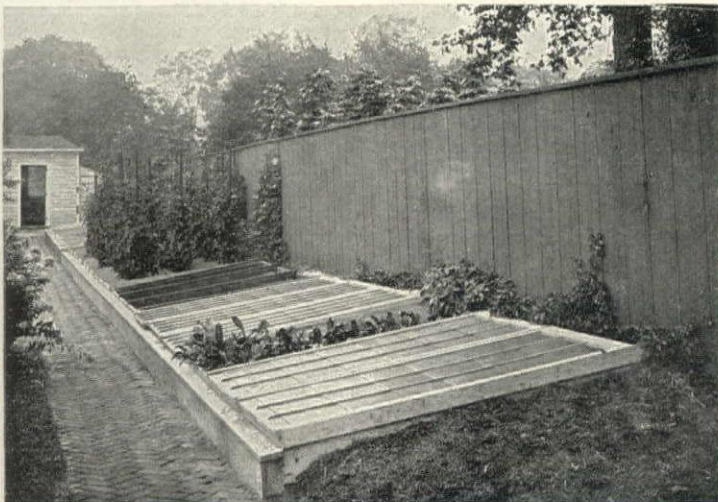
Why be nursing along outdoor, seed planted flower plants, when by planting seeds in Frames you can be setting out plants all ready to bloom when your neighbor across the way is just putting in his seeds?

As long as you are going to have a garden, why not have as good a one and as early a one as any one?

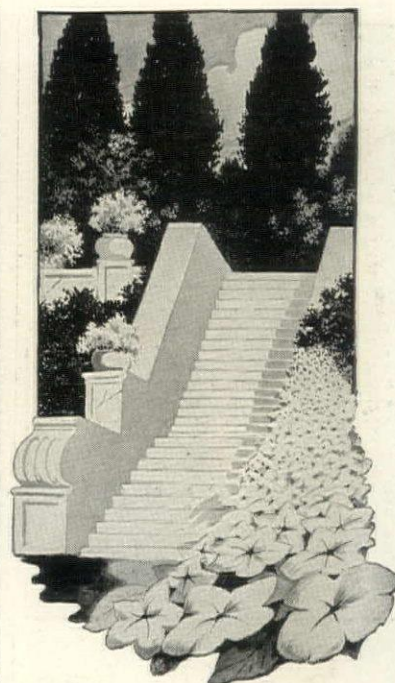
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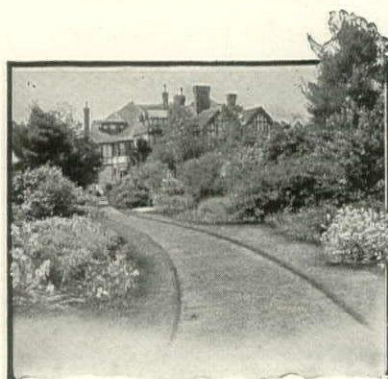


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The Garden Club for the Small Town

(Continued from page 11)

the editor of a New York periodical for women. Access to libraries should not make the getting up of such a program over-trying, however. If, for instance, an outline of the history of the art of gardening should be desired for winter deliberations (and let me here assert my firm belief that nothing could be better for us all as individual gardeners) such an outline may be found in Volumes II and III, 1889 and 1890, of *Garden and Forest*, and from no less a pen than that of Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

Papers by members may seem a bugbear in a club's beginnings. Help this matter by providing material to be read by different ones, and to accumulate such material consult the files of the delightful and lamented paper, *Garden and Forest*; look back at your old copies of *HOUSE AND GARDEN* for articles by experts. Cultural and horticultural advice ten or fifteen or forty years old for the same climate is in many respects as good to-day as when freshly written. Here is a list of suggested topics for papers, gathered from various sources, with one or two original suggestions whose value I admit is debatable:

Spring Planting or Fall Planting, Which?

The Twelve Best Seed Catalogues Now Current.

The Question of the Fence.

Other People's Gardens.

The Newer Varieties of Vegetables.

The New Chinese Shrubs.

A Garden of Irises.

A Green Garden.

Roses and Rose Culture.

Shrubs and Trees to Attract Birds.

A Joseph's Coat Garden.

The Artistic Use of So-called Bedding-out Plants.

Structural Green in the Garden.

Is the Pergola an American Necessity?

Garden Design.

The Need of a Plan for the Small City or Suburban Lot.

The Spring Garden.

An occasional lecture by one thoroughly versed in some special subject connected with the garden is a wonderful fillip to interest in meetings. In our club, where the dues are so small, we cannot engage speakers. But should an authority on gardening happen to be in the town, we seize upon him or her and demand a few crumbs of garden wisdom as our right. But—not too many lectures, or individual participation lags. Once or twice a season experience meetings are well. Call the roll, asking each member beforehand to use three minutes in describing her greatest success or most depressing failure during the past season. The severest garden club atmosphere under this treatment warms and glows.

Too many lectures, I may repeat, hurt rather than help. Too much intensive work is apt to grow dull. To strike the delicate balance is the needed thing. Above all to get many members actively to work—this is the secret of success in any organization of any kind.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

The very lifeblood of any meeting is free and intelligent discussion, and this is always present in the garden club of our town. Always the hidden gifts of knowledge and of expression which come to light prove a delightful thing. Small concerted movements on the part of the club are

common. For example, the receiving vault in our cemetery needed a hanging of green: the garden club bought a dozen good creepers of unusual character—*Euonymus radicans* (var. *vegetus*), and *Ampelopsis lowii*, to be explicit, and thus filled this small public want. A bride in a new house with ungarnished grounds receives a visit from a large committee of the club, each of whom brings her quota of shrub and plant from her own store. Seeds and plants are constantly exchanged between members. But the true beauty of this club is its democracy. Every woman is welcome to the house in which the meeting chances to be held. I quite realize that this is possible or practicable only in the smaller community; but one cannot but dream of the time when it will be common in the large.

In some garden clubs an extra officer is elected to manage the exchanging of seeds and plants between members. This is sometimes effected by the handing in of cards with names of things wanted and of cards with names of things superfluous. One person can thus readily rectify matters to the satisfaction of all. I shall never forget the pretty sight at the meeting of a certain adorable garden club, where heaps of pink-wrapped bundles of the roots of hardy pale-yellow chrysanthemums were free for all to take home as many as they liked! For most of us things multiply so quickly. We should remember that *Achilles ptarmica*, the Pearl, for instance, is actually listed in many catalogues as fifteen cents, and that there are many aspiring if less well posted gardeners to whom the greedy thing is worth that sum!

CLUB GROUPS

In the garden club of Alma we have sixteen gardens of women, each group charged with the business of growing the best flowers from seed. The groups at present are as follows: Sweet William, zinnia, gladiolus, iris, Columbine, poppy, Shasta daisy, geranium, dahlia, larkspur, stock, and others whose names may readily occur to the reader. These groups meet at their own convenience, buy their seeds, plant and take care of the trial bed allotted to them.

A year ago a fine formal garden, whose owner was away, was lent us by this absent friend to use by our groups as a trial garden. The various beds of the garden were ideal bits of ground for this practice, and the place itself by August was a picture of beauty. We tried not to use it as a mere target to throw flowers at, but to keep the unities a little in mind. On a day in May the large borrowed garden was an interesting sight with groups of people actively engaged in cultivating, planting and sowing every bed. And in September a yet more interesting picture was there, for the flowers had done marvelously well, and squares of zinnia, dahlia, petunia, aster, stock, verbenas and gladiolus in a setting of well-kept turf made a pretty spectacle. It would be well if such generosity could be oftener shown in the lending of the unused garden. However, if a garden is not at hand, a vacant lot might be secured. Such trial grounds are invaluable, both for the education and pleasure which they give to members of a garden club, and as objects of public interest, comment and example.

An annual Gladiolus Show on very simple lines is arranged for August. This, by the way, I believe to be the simplest, most effective small flower

(Continued on page 70)



Garden Furniture

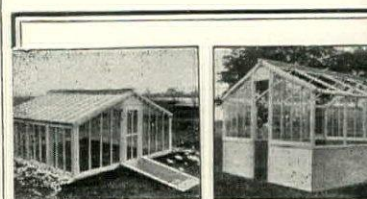
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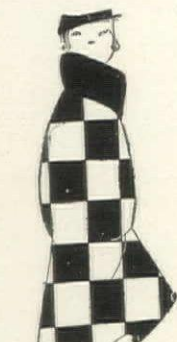
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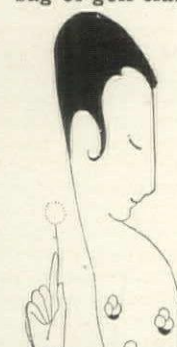
And the greatest love of all is the love of SELF. This is a truly wonderful love, because it never wavers, never changes, never dies. And then, look how cheap it is! If you happen to love a beautiful lady, it immediately runs into theatre tickets, taxis, bon-bons, suppers, night-letters, gardenias. But if you love no one but yourself you are saving money, every day—every hour.

Whom Do You Love?

RATHER a hard question to answer, that. Hard because folks love so many different kinds of people and things. But most people (no matter how mean and selfish and nasty they are) love some one. Some men love a blond and blushing debutante with long, curly locks. Some women love a pale musician, with a porcelain brow and a black tawny mane. Some folks—nearly all of us, in fact—love a smiling old lady, with white hair, a wrinkled forehead and a pair of funny gold spectacles. Some love a wild boy at college; some love a dark little girl at boarding school—while some misguided people spend all the wealth and bounty of their love on a mere motor-car, a stuffy club, a picture gallery, an inbred dog, a gloomy library, or a silly bag of golf clubs.



"A little dark girl at school"



"It works well with young girls"

A Potion for Love

THE sordid part of love lies in the way that folks try to bribe it. They know that men and women are human—that their love can be bought—or commanded—with gifts. Now here is the greatest wonder of all—a thing more miraculous than love itself. It is that there is one thing that will pry love out of anybody. A sort of universal, modern love potion. It is really twelve things in one. It should be administered along about the first of every month. It works just as well with young girls as with mature women; with college boys as with grown up married men. It works with debutantes, artists, writers, old ladies (with those gold spectacles, through which there gleams that saintly look so peculiar to mothers), motor cranks, dog fanciers, book-worms, plethoric club-men, futurist picture buyers, and even with the most hopeless golf perverts. But (and here is another miracle), it also works with the vast and swarming army of people who love nobody but themselves. Indeed, it teaches them to love new gods, to be untrue to themselves; to love gods that are really worth loving.

Are You a Lover?

IF you are, and if you aren't ashamed of it, why don't you get into step with this spirit; remove two of your favorite dollars from your little roll, and give the object of your affections (even if it's yourself) this modern love potion. Send along those two miserable dollars of yours to 443 Fourth Avenue, New York, and secure Vanity Fair for her, or for him—or for your selfish self—for the rest of 1916. P. S.—For the few benighted souls who may still be lingering in outer darkness, let us say:

Vanity Fair is one of the newest successes in the magazine field. It is published monthly at 25 cents a copy or \$3 a year. It is a mirror of life, original and picturesque; informal, personal, intimate, frivolous, unconventional but with a point of view at once wholesome, stimulating and refreshing.

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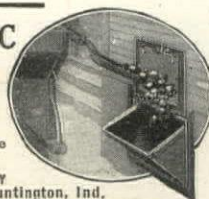
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The Garden Club for the Small Town

(Continued from page 68)

show possible, and therefore perhaps the best with which to start. Given a broad, non-windy piazza, a few boards and barrels, some dark green cambric, five or six dozens of glass fruit jars, and the thing is done. The gilded ribbons for prizes can readily be made at home. And when one or two speakers are added too at the time of the flowery array, to hold forth briefly on the matter of classification, naming, and the best uses of the flower of the day, the little show is sure to become a yearly event to many people.

We have found it best to begin with the gladiolus in entering upon a course of flower shows, but the tulip would be a comparatively simple flower to use in this way, as would the sweet pea. Daffodils would be somewhat more difficult owing to their rather involved classification. The dahlia, however, affords a magnificent subject for garden club exhibiting. I would suggest for the very glory of it, though I do not know whether or not this has ever been done, a show composed exclusively of rambler roses and delphiniums. Garlands, festoons of delicious little pink roses, ranging from those faintly tinged with color to such rich hues as are in Excelsa, arranged so they seem to start from pots of such dwarf ramblers as Ellen Poulson, and at intervals in the background sheaves of blue to bluest delphiniums!

Shows of annuals only should be interesting and effective, and I hope the time may come when we shall have little shows of the finer geraniums and dwarf cannas that these beautiful and ever-blooming flowers may again find place in our good gardening schemes. An autumn show comprising both flowers and vegetables is often tried and found successful. I shall never forget the beauty and originality of effect of a rich basket at a recent garden club show of this type. The occupants of this basket were ears of a purplish-black corn, delicate green heads of lettuce, egg-plant and the purple-blue flower of an artichoke. One could not fancy a more decorative color effect than this. A rose show, too, suggests itself as a matter of course. And how amusing it would be to try the experiment of a show to be composed entirely of blue flowers—the

varying ideas of that hue would be everywhere in evidence and what opportunities for enlightening comparisons!

That the garden club shall keep abreast in the general march of gardening knowledge a membership on the part of some officer or member is advisable in all the societies in this country which make a study of special plants, such as the American Peony Society, the American Rose Society and so on. Also memberships in large horticultural organizations are highly desirable, as in this way the help of the many is brought to the few.

DEMOCRACY OF GARDEN CLUBS.

Now as to the social side of the small garden club. In no other department of social life can such independence of spirit be shown as here. This is due to the fact that members and their guests are absorbed by the fascination of study and discussion of gardening in one or another of its forms; it matters not to them what they shall eat, what they shall drink—I had almost added, wherewithal they shall be clothed. For clubs in a smaller community the question of the collation is often and naturally, however, a matter for concern. Let the articles limit this as they do in the suggested constitution; but, more than this, let the individual hostess occasionally omit the pleasant cup of tea. Do not be bound by a trifling custom which fades into the background where so important a matter as garden talk is and should be uppermost.

The time is here when any beginning garden club can map out its plans with no difficulty and may start on its career with high hopes of success. It is common knowledge that the very character of the gardening interest makes people more ready to help than in almost any other form of organized work. There is something in this charming practice of working in and on flowers which gives us a rare friendship with each other. It must be that the very elements of wind, rain, sun, so freely sent us and without which we could do nothing, have their leavening influence upon the spirit, and make one generous and self-forgetting in gardening.

From the Collector's Note-Book

(Continued from page 33)

Fourth had pewter placed upon the table at the Coronation Feast, pewter has enjoyed the protection of royalty, which fact adds not a little to its historic interest. But let the collector beware of certain pewter plates with arms, portraits, etc., stamped in high relief which are now and then to be met with, marked with a Crowned Rose and N. D. in the upper part of the crown, as well as a pellet in the center of each petal (except in the center of the upper one, where is a six-pointed mullet). Also let him beware of the marked pieces distinguished by a St. George or by a St. Michael and a dragon in a beaded circle and the letters A. I. C., as these are not old pieces but appear to have been fabricated as "ornamental" antiques.

Of course there are many other

tricks resorted to by the unscrupulous, but the real collector is, generally speaking, happily possessed with that instinct which enables him to learn his lessons quickly and inexpensively; and there are plenty of reputable antique shops wherein genuine things are to be found. As a matter of fact, the writer has found that even where certain dealers have offered spurious objects as genuine, it has been done through their ignorance rather than through their intent. A dealer will usually be only too glad to have a collector who knows point out to him mistakes in attribution. Most of the small shops are run by men who have little time for study, and they are far more apt to be imposed upon themselves than to attempt to impose upon their cus-

(Continued on page 72)

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From the Collector's Note-Book

(Continued from page 70)

tomers. After all, the dealer could not live without customers, and the only safe way to hold any customer is to treat him honestly.

While there are many pewter tests, that given by Massé in *Chats on Old Pewter* is one of the best, and is here quoted:

"A beginner in collecting pewter will be met with the difficulty of determining the difference between pewter and Britannia metal. The best thing for him to do will be to buy a piece of Britannia metal as such, and try various experiments with it, such as filing, fusing with a blow-pipe, soldering, bending, cleaning, scraping, scratching, cutting and testing with a knife. Let him take a strip of lead, one of tin, one of good pewter, and another of Britannia metal, and draw the sharp cutting edge of the knife (held about the angle of 50°) slowly toward him, first on the lead, then on the tin, then on the pewter. The knife will cut

the lead quite easily and stick to some extent in the soft metal. On the tin the cut will be more shallow, and the difference on the metal will be felt and heard, too, if the operator listens carefully. On the piece of pewter the cut will be different again, but the noise—called the '*cri de l'étain*' by the French, will be distinctly heard. On Britannia metal the cutting operation will feel quite differently, and the resulting *cri* will also be felt to differ. The sound will be harsher than the brilliant *cri* given forth by tin or by good pewter."

Early in the 18th Century the lathe began to be developed, so any specimens of pewter disclosing lathe marks would suggest a date anterior to that period. The pewter formed by the "spinning" process is the most modern of all. As a final word, the pewter collector should be careful how he polishes his pewter, as this ware should never be subjected to brickdust and like vigorous usage.

Wedgwood Jasper Cameos and Cameo Medallions

The mention of the name Wedgwood naturally suggests to the general reader those blue and white pieces which made famous England's greatest potter—Josiah Wedgwood. We picture to ourselves the beautiful vases, flower-holders, jardinières, tea-pots, cups and saucers, cream ewers and the like, and are not aware, perhaps, that many other ornamental uses were served by this jasper (as Wedgwood called this ceramic product), not only in the blue and white, but in black and white, yellow and white, sage-green and white, lilac and white, pink and white, colors *vice versa*, and also in solid body colors. Among these the cameos in jasper designed mainly for settings of jewelry, and the cameo medallions and cameo plaquettes are of particular interest to the collector of English earthenware.

While the cameos were mainly of the blue and white jasper, there were also those in sage-green and white, black and white, etc. The same is true of the larger cameo medallions and cameo plaquettes, though the color pieces, other than the blue and white, are of great rarity. The cameo medallions have great vogue for ornamental decorative purposes. Jewel-boxes, writing-cases, furniture, etc., were decorated with them. An example of the sort is the drawer-and-chest cabinet here illustrated, a recent acquisition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. In this instance both cameos and cameo medallions were employed in the decoration.

The cameo medallions and the cameo plaquettes were also in great demand for architectural embellishments, for setting in mantels, over-mantels, door-casings, door-furniture, etc. The two black jasper oval cameo medallions from the Twelve Caesars series here illustrated were intended for framing. The small cameos ranged in size from one-fourth to two and one-half inches in diameter. Josiah Wedgwood's genius produced many useful and ornamental wares—Green Ware (1752-1795), Mottled Ware (1752), Agate Ware (1752), Delft Imitations (1758), White Stoneware (1759), Cream Ware (1759-1795), Basaltes (1762-1795), Crystalline Pebbled (1763), Bronze Etruscan (1768), Fine White Ware (1773-1775), Jas-

per (1775-1795), Rosso-Antique (1776), Pearl Lustre Ware (1776-1779), and Cane-colored Ware (1780-1795). In perfection and fineness the jasper led them all, and the jasper cameos were hardly surpassed in this class.

As the old firm founded by Josiah Wedgwood has continued in business uninterruptedly from the 18th Century, the recently revived modern Wedgwood cameos which have appeared in some of the most attractive jewelry of this season awakens even a greater interest on the part of the collector in the study of the old pieces. Beautiful as are the cameos of modern Wedgwood jasper, those of Josiah's own period (1775-1795) can readily be distinguished, not only because of the somewhat less soft-to-the-feel surface but also because all foreign wares imported since 1891 are required by the tariff law to be plainly marked with the designation of the country of their manufacture.

Josiah Wedgwood probably was inspired to experiment with his cameos and cameo medallions and plaquettes through having come in contact with James Tassie, celebrated for his copies of engraved gems in sulphur and in vitreous compositions, some of which Josiah had purchased in 1769. His fertile brain set to work on the problem of creating cameo productions from his own ceramic materials. After surmounting untold obstacles, Wedgwood finally achieved complete success in his undertaking. Immediately there was a great demand for the cameos by the manufacturing jewelers of Birmingham and Sheffield (who employed such artists to mount them as Boulton and Watt), and elsewhere. The mountings were of gold, of silver and of cut steel. These last mountings were the most in demand. This jewelry also became much sought abroad, and the demand from America was great. We see many such cameos in their original mountings in the remarkable collection of old Wedgwood now in the Art Institute of Chicago museum, a collection acquired from the cabinets of Arthur Sanderson and assembled by Frederick Rathbone for Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, who installed it in the Chicago museum. The name cameo was first applied by Wedgwood in 1772. Nearly 450

(Continued on page 74)

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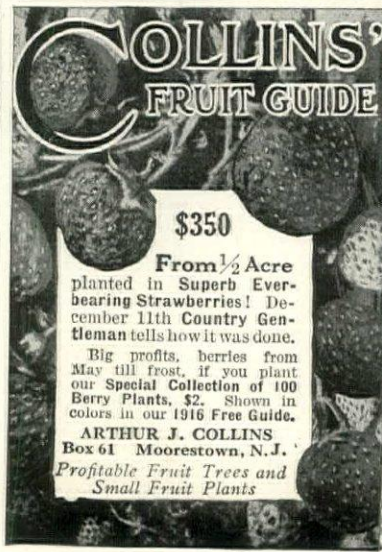
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and
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by Good
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Today

Your Garden

Will you get the utmost from it this year?

Will its color scheme be complete?

Will the plants, shrubs and nursery stock you buy do their best in your soil?—And are you going to get the best value for the money you intend to spend?

Let the American Nursery Company solve your problem.

Our service is unusual and complete. Landscape experts in our employ will be glad to come any reasonable distance to help you. They'll tell you just what stock to plant to emphasize the beauty of your place. In fact, they'll make your plan for you if you wish and the charge is—nothing.

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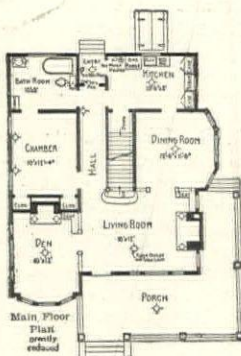
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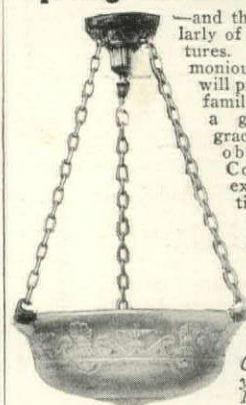
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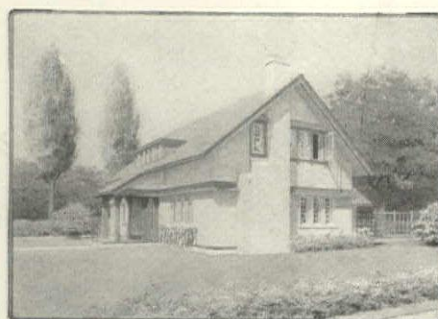
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TREES FIFTEEN FEET WIDE shipped as far as Michigan. Cost to you f. o. b. Westbury—\$60.00 apiece.

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Hicks Trees

Isaac Hicks & Son
Westbury, Nassau Co., N. Y.

Wedgwood Jasper Cameos and Cameo Medallions

(Continued from page 72)

objects were catalogued by 1777. Their best period was from 1780 to 1795, 1787 marking the year when Wedgwood had completely mastered the art of the jasper cameos and cameo medallions. There were then some 1,032 subjects listed—subjects drawn from Egyptian mythology, Roman and Greek mythology, sacrifices, ancient philosophers, poets and orators, sovereigns of Macedonia, Fabulous Age of Greece, Wars of Troy, Roman history, masks, chimeras, etc., illustrious moderns, and so on.

Even originally the small cameos were not cheap in price. In wholesale lots of ten some five shillings apiece was asked for them by Wedgwood. Unfortunately all the cameo subjects are not now to be identified completely, even where given in the old catalogue, as no descriptions were placed on the subjects sold to the general public to identify them with the catalogue entries.

Cameos and cameo medallions and plaquettes were made both in solid jasper and in dip jasper. The former ceramic paste was colored clear

through, while the latter was surface colored only. Wedgwood employed some of the most famous designers of his day, among them John Flaxman, William Hackwood, Roubillac, James Tassie, John Bacon, Thomas Stothard, Webber, Pacetti, George Stubbs, William Greatback, Devere, Angelini and Dalmazzoni, and such gifted amateurs as Lady Templeton and Lady Diana Beauclerk drew for him.

The small cameos were fired but once; the large cameo medallions and the plaquettes were given a second firing. Fine old Wedgwood is as soft as satin to the touch, and most of it was left with a dull matt surface, although jasper is capable of receiving a high polish on the lapidary's wheel. While some few pieces of Wedgwood were not marked, nearly all of it was, though the collector should be told that many imitated pieces have borne the name spelled with an *e* after the *g*, thus: Wedgewood. No genuine Wedgwood, old or modern, bears other spelling of the name than Wedgwood.

Answers to Inquiries

R. A. R.—The plates you describe would be of the following dates and have these probable values: Willow-pattern plate, marked E. B. and J. E. L., late Nineteenth Century, Staffordshire, worth about \$3; Willow-pattern soup plate, not in demand by collectors (because of the shape), same make, same period, about \$1.50; deep-blue Adam plate, Staffordshire, 1810 to 1820, about \$5; Spode soup plate, early Nineteenth Century, about \$3; Lafayette plate, Clews, early Nineteenth Century, Staffordshire, \$10 to \$15, depending upon condition; Mulberry plate, Staffordshire, color not in demand by collectors, about \$2; dark-blue Staffordshire ironstone plate, J. F. & Co., late Nineteenth Century, value about \$3; maker unrecorded, Staffordshire plate; Nineteenth Century, marked "Athens," H. A. & Co., about \$3; Willow-pattern Adams make, about 1840, value about \$5; plate with onion design, about \$5. Your drawing is not sufficiently definite for us to determine the make. The numbers indicated though are merely factory design numbers.

D. G.—Possibly the most famous public exhibition of old silver is in the South Kensington Museum in London, while without doubt, it is said, the most valuable collection is owned by the present English monarch, King George V, whose silver and gold plate is valued at over \$5,000,000.

C. S.—The Bennington vases, if about 6" high, would be worth possibly \$35 a pair, judging from your description; if larger, up to \$75 a pair. Their interest would lie chiefly in their being perfect examples of an early American pottery.

P. H. L.—The clavichord is unquestionably the earliest key-board stringed instrument, it having been developed from the monochord, used to teach singing in monasteries and church schools. It appears to have come into use in the latter part of the Fourteenth Century, but it was not until the Eighteenth Century that it was fully developed and improved.

T. C.—Figures were always a specialty of Derby porcelain, the most sought after perhaps being those known as "Derby Biscuit Figures,"

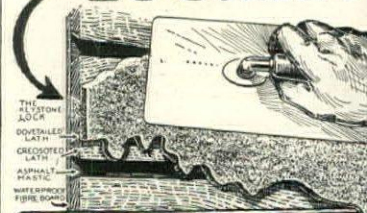
modeled by such artists as Spengler, Coffee and Stephen, and finished without either coloring or glazing. The best period of these was between 1770 and 1800, when the biscuit was characterized by a soft, translucent waxy tone with a suspension, at times, of a slight glaze. The glazed and enameled Derby groups followed the traditions of Dresden and Chelsea in thin modeling and coloring.

C. T. F.—The steel line and stipple engraving by F. Stackpoole, "Launching the Life Boat," would have very little commercial value here in the United States, as there is no demand for such works. Engravings of this character which brought \$35 and \$40 apiece thirty or forty years ago, now bring about \$2 each at public sale, and by engravers as well known as Stackpoole. Regarding H. Schaefer as a water colorist, we can find no record of his work here. The only record sale by a German artist of that name was of an oil painting (37x23½) at the Macmillan sale (1912-1913) entitled "Roman Maidens," by H. Thomas Schaefer. It is possible this may be the artist you refer to, but as a painter of figure subjects, it is hardly probable. As this picture sold for \$250, a water-color by the same man would bring very much less. We could not give you even an approximate value for a water-color interior of "Toledo Cathedral, Spain," without seeing the picture and knowing who painted it. Cathedral water-color views can be bought for \$25 and upwards, but they are subjects not much sought after.

E. J. B.—The copy of "Brother Jonathan," July 4, 1846, while not rare, is scarce and would probably be worth \$2. This was not a regular publication, but was issued at irregular intervals and in very large size. Its field was not that of the ordinary newspaper, although patriotic in character.

L. E. H. C.—Veils such as you describe can be bought for \$50 now, in perfect condition, and no doubt yours would be worth that, if a purchaser could be found. There is, however, very little demand for such things or for real black lace, generally.

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is that even up to a
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It is the lack of fresh
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It costs no more to install
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Send me twelve numbers of Vogue, beginning
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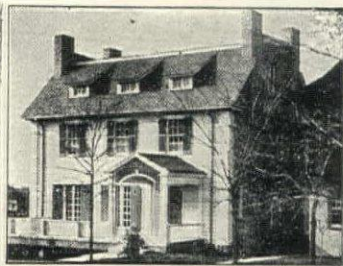
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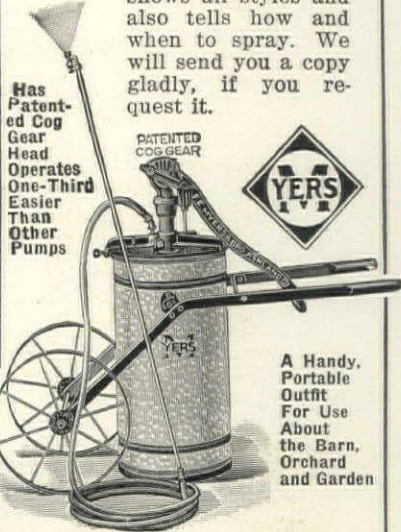
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If you live in a lonely part of town or in a suburb, a good dog is the surest of all burglar alarms. Why not have a companion by day and a protector by night?

Look through the kennel announcements in this issue of the magazine and you may find the very dog you want. Should none of these quite meet your re-

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The Dog Show

House & Garden

440 Fourth Ave., New York

THE COLLECTORS' MART

Brief descriptions of antiques and curios wanted and offered by subscribers of record to *House & Garden* will be inserted in this column, without charge, until further notice. As the service of *The Collectors' Mart* is intended for private individuals, articles in the possession of dealers will not be offered herein. Photographs for forwarding should be carefully protected and packed flat and should have postage prepaid. *The Collectors' Mart* cannot undertake to forward communications if postage is omitted. *House & Garden* accepts no responsibility with any of the wants or offerings submitted or published. All replies to wants and offerings should be enclosed in stamped blank envelopes, bearing the identification numbers in the lower left-hand corners, and enclosed for forwarding in an envelope directed to *The Collectors' Mart*, *House & Garden*, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Offered—12234. Mahogany, drop-leaf pedestal dining-table with drawer in each end.

Offered—12236. Hand-carved set of ivory chessmen, one hundred years old; banjo; guitar; red crêpe embroidered shawl; Paisley shawls; Sheffield tea set; snuff boxes; hand-carved old walnut bedstead; old glass decanters.

Offered—12239. One mahogany shaving stand; one mahogany shelf clock, dated 1837, Daniel Pratt, Jr.; one mahogany mirror, acorn trimmed; one mahogany mirror, eagle at top; one Chippendale chair; one blue and white counterpane; curtain knobs. (All original bought in the rough and restored.)

Offered—12240. One shelf clock, Eli Terry make; one wag on the wall; one canopy bed, maplewood, all original curtains and spread on it, including homespun rope.

Offered—12241. Empire four poster; Sheraton four poster; French bed; breakfast and card tables; Colonial sideboard with glass cupboards above; claw foot sofa; Sheffield platter; brass fenders.

Offered—12243. Five solid silver teaspoons, hand made in Paris, Ky., by J. Stevenson, over one hundred years ago; Crutch cushion, by Antonio Lopez de Santa Auria, afterwards President of the Republic of Mexico.

Offered—12247. Sterling silver tea set, five pieces, teapot, milk pitcher, creamer, sugar bowl, compote. Made in England, beginning of the Greek revival, and five specimens of the period. Very heavy, engraved ornament. Photograph on request.

Offered—12248. A corner cupboard.

Offered—12251. A Bohemian glass wine set, decanter, five wine glasses and tray, all of glass with decoration of grape vine pattern in

ruby red, perfect condition: Sunderland lustre pitcher, Mariner's arms, perfect, rare; alphabet sampler worked in silk; copper lustre pitcher; pink plate, John Hancock House, Boston, proof, very rare; dark blue platter, City of Louisville, Kentucky, very rare; beautiful old oil painting of Madonna and Child from Correggio brought from Paris in 1868, wide gilt Florentine frame; pair of old cottage ornaments.

Offered—12254. Small collections of valentines, more than sixty years old. A few patch-boxes of Battersea enamel. Five papier-maché snuff-boxes; a framed colored print of “The Oriel,” the first aeroplane, published by Ackerman & Company, London, 1843.

Offered—12257. Bruno guitar and case; music rack; sheet music; instruction book; guitar is thirty-five years old, tone mellow with age, fine condition.

Offered—12260. For sale or exchange—six genuine antique davenport dinner plates; six davenport tea plates; six davenport tea cups—all perfect and I know their history.

Wanted—12261. Antique grandfather clock; banjo clock, Curtis make preferred; or Terry shelf clock, or what have you?

Offered—12262. John Alden couch, eight-legged, cane seat, movable inlaid headpiece, price \$250; eight-legged Sheraton sofa, \$175; Sheraton card table, \$60; five Sheraton chairs, \$75 apiece.

Offered—12263. Eight Colonial mantels, built some time prior to 1820, by John Joachim Dietz, who was the founder of the Dietz family and also of the Dietz Lantern Company of this country, all hand carved, some elaborately, and are considered very rare and handsome. Will sell singly or will make special price of \$1,000 to a buyer who will take the lot.

Your All-Year Garden

(Continued from page 48)

a single plant. Mercerau, early, and Erie, main crop, are good varieties.

Grapes—The greatest recent achievement among grapes is Caco. Concord, Catawba (which are the parents of the variety just mentioned), Delaware, and Pocklington are excellent universal favorites. Of currants, Perfection, red, Lee's Prolific, black, and White Grape will give a good assortment. A new variety, Everybody's, is particularly robust and healthy, with first quality fruit. Gooseberries have been “coming back” for the last few years, because of the new varieties which are more mildew-resistant. Among these is Carrie; with fruit not quite so large as the popular Red Jacket, it nevertheless yields almost twice as much. Downing, pale green, Red Jacket and

Industry, are other excellent sorts.

THE NEW FLOWERS

The descriptions of new ornamentals and flowers are more dependable than those of vegetable novelties; furthermore, one does not risk so much in trying them. The last few years have seen a great many valuable additions among shrubs, annuals and perennials—not merely improvements, but quite distinct, new creations. For instance, there are the new buddleias or summer lilac, the new giant marshmallows, Weigela Eva Rathke; lobelia, Tenuior; portulaca, Parana; double flowering morning glories; the red “sunflowers” and the new dwarf, early flowering tri-tomas, and the new white oriental poppy, Mrs. Perry's White.

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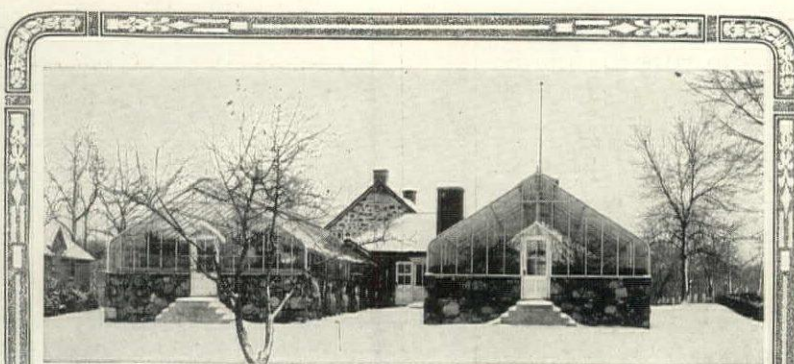
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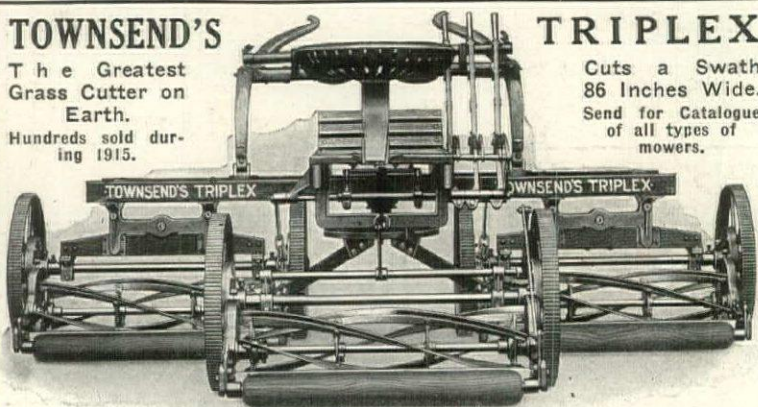
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The Way Davenport, Iowa, Did It

(Continued from page 31)

Perhaps the proudest of the winners in last year's contest was the young colored woman who had converted her cottage into the show place of her quarter of the city. Her home is located on a street which runs along the bottom of a ravine, and the conditions with which she struggled were not the most encouraging in the world. But she cooped up her chickens and set her husband at work building a new walk around the house. Then she planted the vines and flowers which speedily converted her home into one of the most attractive places in the city.

The interest in the contest over in the wealthy residence section was just as keen. One wealthy woman whose home was regarded as the most beautiful in a district where none of the residences cost less than \$40,000, employed a landscape artist and force of gardeners to make over her lawn. It soon became the most beautiful yard in the city, and for several Sunday afternoons she threw her grounds open to the public, personally conducting the visitors through the dreamland of flowers and shrubbery.

A new spirit of co-operation has existed in the city as one result of the yard and garden contests. Those who do not have the money to buy the seed and shrubbery plants needed to beautify their homes are supplied with the articles required by members of the club. The cost of the contest averages about \$1,300 a year, practically all of which is raised by Rotarians.

One little girl grew such beautiful sweet peas that her garden became the mecca for visitors from all parts of the city. There was no special prize for her class, so members of the club contributed enough money to buy her a handsome watch. Another enthusiastic winner last year was a ninety-year-old man whose little garden was a marvel considering his age. The fact that he was one of the fifty-eight prize winners in a contest in which 2,500 homes were represented made him the proudest man in the entire city as he marched across the stage to receive his money and the certificate of award.

WHAT OTHER TOWNS CAN DO

The yard and garden contest has proved highly contagious in the short time it has been tried out in Davenport. In one small Iowa town the women, stirred to activity by the river city's work, built a bandstand and equipped their park with tables, seats, swings, and an enclosed sand pile.

Later they built and equipped a tennis court for the young people, and encouraged the planting of flowers and shrubs by the awarding of several prizes each year. Free seeds were supplied to all of the contestants. Soon they began offering prizes to the students in the schools who could write the best essays on "Streets and Alleys," "The Playgrounds," "Civic Pride," and "Flies and Flowers."

Equally important has been the work of the women of Boone, Iowa, a city of 10,000, where a system of inspection of streets and alleys has been inaugurated. A vigorous cleanup campaign has accomplished wonders in beautifying the city. Sentiment for the planting of better trees and shrubbery has been fostered, and the creation of a fifteen-acre park has been attributed to the activities of the women who got their inspiration from Davenport's example. They have provided playground equipment for several of the schools and have enlisted the support of the city officials in laying out new streets on city beautiful lines. The Young Women's Christian Association was the winner of the special prize for the greatest yard improvement made last year.

An echo of the Davenport contest has made itself a factor in the beautifying of Charles City, another Iowa city. The club women rented a vacant, unkempt lot and converted it into one of the town's most beautiful parks. They utilized the county prisoners in the jail in the work of cleaning up the square and installing the playground equipment. One of the prisoners, a good carpenter, was given the job of making the benches and seats. The club women have undertaken the task of beautifying the banks of the river which runs through the city, and already have succeeded to such a degree that their work has attracted favorable attention over the entire State.

Perhaps the most important movement, the origin of which may be traced back to the Davenport yard and garden contest, is that undertaken by the Iowa State Federation of Women's Clubs. Beginning this year a survey will be made of the natural beauty spots of the State, and then will follow the launching of a movement to have these places preserved for future generations. More than 15,000 women have given their pledge through the State Federation to get back of this movement, and important results may be expected within the next few years.

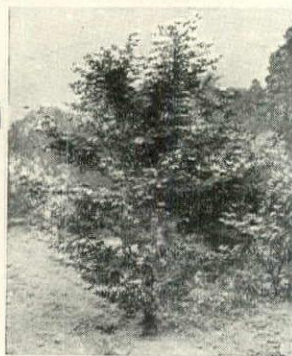


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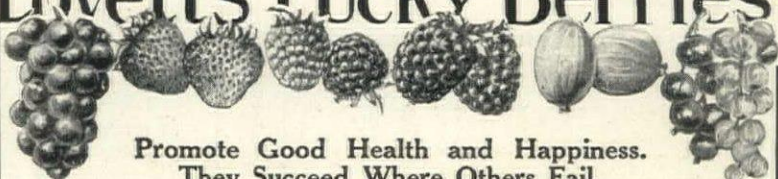
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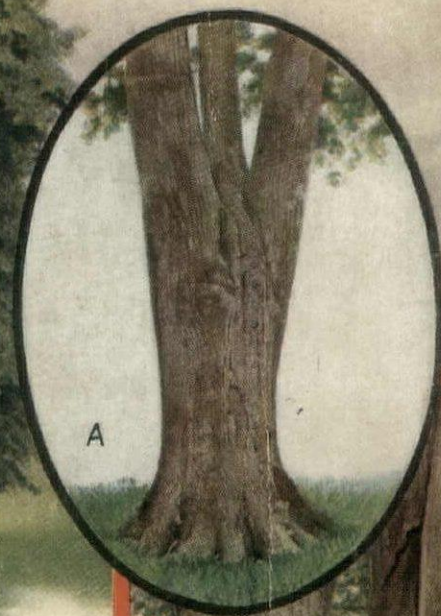
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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

416 West 13th Street, New York City

DISCARDED



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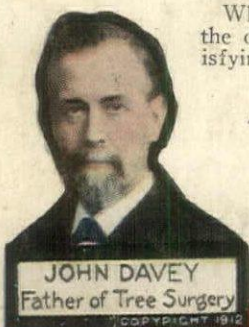
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